THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Interesting Report of the Excursion.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

THE BANQUET.

Speeches, Toasts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Previous letters have informed you of the safe arrival of our party at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th inst. We were immediately taken in charge by Col. TOTTEN and Mr. CENTER; and after enjoying for a few hours the quiet and rest which travelers only can appreciate, we proceeded to examine the workshops of the Company, which we found admirably located and well arranged; and afterwards wandered about the place. You are immediately struck with the number and size of the hotels, and the scarcity of private dwellings. Drinking shops abound. The track of the railroad runs along the shore, and fronting on it are the principal shops and hotels—a few however, being on the next street, in the rear, while back of these are the huts of the negroes. The place presents from its beautiful harbor quite a pretty appearance, but does not bear a closer examination. Manzanilla Island, on which it is built, is a low, swampy ground covered with the luxurious growth of the tropics, and the roads and walks have been made by filling in with sand; all around are low places filled with stagnant water. It is easily understood why fevers abound when the prevailing winds are from the land. The place is capable of drainage, and is perhaps no worse than many of our Western towns. During the afternoon the passengers from California arrived, and the addition of such numbers gave the place a lively and business like appearance. They were all much pleased with their ride across the Isthmus. Some were returning home entirely discouraged and with scarce enough money to pay their passage, while others were in fine spirits, rejoicing at their success.

On Friday morning, a little before 9, our party with invited guests left for Panama. The car we occupied was a new one and well adapted to the climate, the bottom and back of the seats being of cane, and consequently very cool. In half an hour we crossed the Chagres at Gatun, at which station a triumphal arch had been erected, made of the trees and bright flowers of the country. We kept in sight of the River, against whose rapid current so many have toiled on their way to the land of gold. At Barbacoa we crossed the bridge, 600 feet long—the river is now small and insignificant, but the adjoining land shows what it is when swollen by the rains of the rainy season. We soon arrived at Matachin—about thirty miles from Aspinwall—and here the train was stopped, and we all proceeded to the summit of a steep hill, where was laid the corner-stone of a monument in honor of STEPHENS, ASPINWALL and CHAUNCEY, the original grantees of the Right of Way, and to whom so much is due. A more suitable spot could not be selected. On every side the most superb scenery; lofty hills around you, from one of which, at a distance from the railroad, can be seen both oceans, while at your feet are two rivers, one rapidly hastening on to the Atlantic and the other to the Pacific, each to announce, as it were, the completion of that tie which is to bind together these vast seas. An appropriate address was delivered by Judge BOWLIN, the newly appointed Minister to New-Granada. It was interesting to notice the thoughtful attention which was given to the ceremonies by our fellow-passengers in the steamer, and who were now on their way to California. All seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion. We arrived at the summit a little after 12 o'clock, where the large number of huts of the laborers and the houses of the Company presented an animating appearance. On a large sign were the words: "If you want warm meals go to old JOE PRINCE's." There were, too, a number of hotels and other indications of life. Here there came on board a very respectable looking man, who we were told was an Alcalde, and who was highly esteemed by all, having in many instances acted the part of the good Samaritan. He was accompanied by his wife, who attracted all eyes. She was as black as the ace of spade, dressed in a low necked white dress, and completely loaded with jewels and trinkets of all kinds, her head covered with a man's Panama hat. She showed herself so thoroughly satisfied with herself and her position, and had so peculiar an expression to her eyes, that it was almost impossible to preserve our gravity. At about 1½ o'clock we arrived at Panama and caught the first view of the vast Pacific. Our running time was three hours and a half.

All the party seemed delighted with the road; to most of us the scenery was novel and interesting. The road, in its present unfinished state, will compare favorably with many of the roads in the United States; and we can safely say, that we have never been over any road, so soon after its opening, which can be compared with this. No pains seems to have been spared to make it as solid and substantial as possible. It is impossible to fully appreciate the obstacles which have been overcome, and the great engineering skill which has been displayed. But even the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice many of the difficulties. At the summit, where the grade is 60 feet, we see where much labor has been performed; but think of ten miles of filling in a swamp where it was almost impossible to find bottom. How much, too, had to be done to protect the road from the effects of the heavy rains, in a country where in three successive days eight 8-10 inches of rain fell; and yet we are informed that the damage done by the rains of this unusually wet season have been so inconsiderable as scarcely to demand notice. We may safely assert that in time it will become one of the most solid and substantial roads in the world. The cross ties will all be of lignum vitæ, and the bridges of iron. The rains are so destructive to all wooden structures that all their buildings, as well as their cars, will be made of iron; and some of them are now being constructed and will soon be in use on the road.

To those of the party who had never before visited the tropics, the ride across the Isthmus was exceedingly interesting. The noise of the cars has driven away all the monkeys and other animals, as well as most of the birds, and we saw but few reptiles—none perhaps, with the exception of the iguana. The trees and shrubs are so thick that the eye can penetrate but a short distance on each side of the track. Conspicuous were the different varieties of the palm, with its long trunk crowned by its long green rustling leaves; the massive india-rubber tree; the mango, with its countless number of roots, each branch, as it bends to the ground, taking root: the castor-oil bean tree; the wild banana, so much used in thatching their huts; and the many varieties of trailing plants, among which, the morning-glory was most conspicuous, and some of which vines had so closely clasped the supporting trunk of some friendly tree as at last to destroy it. The Railroad Company are readily supplied with fuel. We were told that the wood, cut to a suitable size to use, costs them three dollars a cord, delivered at the track.

We were much amused on our arrival at the station at Panama, in witnessing the embarkation of the passengers for California. The steamer is obliged to anchor about two miles from high water-mark, and the passengers and their baggage are carried to the ship in small boats. They are generally carried on the backs of negroes from the beach to the boats, and you can well imagine what an amusing scene it is to a spectator, especially when a larger wave than usual comes rolling in and dashes on some poor unfortunates. The negroes are hurrying hither and thither, jabbering every language under the sun—all anxious to secure a dime. But, with all their eagerness, they are unwilling to overwork themselves, as one poor fellow of our party found to his dismay and amusement. He escorted to the beach, with all gallantry, a female friend, whose weight was not far from 200; and, on arriving at the boat, he directed a negro to carry his friend to the boat. Imagine his embarrassment to hear the negro exclaim, in bad Spanish, that no one man could carry such a load as that—and then to be obliged to explain to his friend that she would be obliged to employ the shoulders of two negroes, in order to get safely on the boat!

The Railroad Company now own four islands in the bay; the outermost of which, it is hoped, will one day be the terminus of the road; then the steamers can come directly to the road, as they will find at the wharf to be built there, a safe place to anchor. The grant from New-Granada requires that the road shall terminate at Panama; but it is thought it will not be difficult to obtain consent to have the road continued across these islands, and thus terminate at a good anchorage. You recollect that the present city of Panama was built near a long reef, so that, as no vessel could approach it, the city might be secure against the attacks of the buccaneers from whom the old city had so greatly suffered. I will not detain you with a description of this quaint old town, with its dilapidated churches, colleges and dwellings; its bay of unsurpassed beauty; the view from its ramparts, so exquisitely lovely as when once seen to be ever after treasured as an image of the beautiful—on one side the bay, with its hills of graceful outlines; before you the grand old ocean, studded with islands beautiful in form and covered with richest foliage, and behind you the queer old city, surrounded by its time-worn walls, and reclining in dreamy laziness at the foot of a bold, steep hill, which watches over its repose.

We spent most of our first afternoon in wandering about the city, studying peculiarities and enjoying the novelty of walking about it. Early the next morning, after a long walk over the beach, we were taken in small boats to the steamer *Columbus*, in which we were to have an excursion on the Pacific, by invitation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under the direction of its gentlemanly agent, HENRY MUNRO, Esq. After sailing in the neighborhood of several of the islands, we were landed at Taboga, receiving salutes from the shore and the different vessels lying there. The Island of Taboga is used as a coaling station for the English and American Pacific steamers. The depth of water is such that the largest steamers can load directly alongside the island. Would that I could describe to you this gem of the Pacific, as it rises from the bosom of the ocean with its steep sides covered with richest foliage, and snugly at its feet the neat cottages of its inhabitants. Its fruit is world-renowned, and its climate is said to be most healthful and invigorating. Soon after our arrival we were taken on board the English steamer *Bolivia*, upon the invitation of Mr. MATTHEWSON, the intelligent and courteous agent of the English Steamship Company, and then sat down to an elegant and sumptuous entertainment. Some of us had been present on many a similar occasion, but all agreed, that in elegance and completeness we had never seen this one surpassed. The steamer too, is a model of convenience and elegance. We returned to Panama in the *Columbus*—some of the party having before we left examined the steamer *John L. Stephens*, and partaken of a collation on board of her.

THE BANQUET.

At 7 o'clock we sat down to a banquet given by the Panama Railroad Company, in honor of the occasion. There were about 70 persons present, including the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of New-Granada and Panama, the representatives of the foreign powers, Col. THOS. W. WARD, our Consul at Panama, Judge BOWLIN our Minister to New-Granada, the editors and other distinguished residents of Panama, Mr. MATTHEWSON, of the English Steamship Company, Col. TOTTEN, Mr. CENTER, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. KEYSER and others, of the Panama Railroad Company, Mr. MUNRO, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. BOWEN of the United States Mail Steamship Company, the officers of the steamer Bolivia, Gen. POSADA and WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Esq., and the party who accompanied him from New-York.

After the good things had been fully discussed, Mr. WHITEWRIGHT called upon Mr. CENTER to read some replies received to the invitations, and he accordingly read letters from Rev. Dr. SPRING, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Lieut. MAURY, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., Commodore PERRY, CHAS. AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Esq., Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, and others.

REMARKS OF MR. WHITEWRIGHT.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then rose and spoke as follows:

At the commencement of our proceedings I deem it my duty, as well as my privilege, to return the thanks of the Board, of which I am a humble member, for your kind assistance and support on this interesting occasion. The event which we this day celebrate is one of surpassing interest, not only to the country which we more immediately represent, but to the whole Christian as well as commercial world. In the conception as well as prosecution of the enterprise, we have cause for thanks to the Government of the Republic of New-Granada, not only for the privilege they have granted us, but for their sympathy and support under the difficulties and trials we have so long encountered. Allow me, then, gentlemen, while congratulating you upon the successful completion of this great work, the union of two mighty oceans, to propose our first regular toast:

The Government and Authorities of New-Granada.

To this toast Don PEDRO DE DIEGO, Governor of Panama, briefly responded.

To the second regular toast:

The President of the United States,

Judge BOWLIN appropriately replied.

In proposing the third toast,

The Foreign Powers whose Representatives have honored us with their presence this evening,

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT briefly alluded to the fact that all nations could participate in the advantages that the road bestows—that it was emphatically a highway for all nations.

Señor HERTADO and Mr. ZACHRISSON replied.

To the fourth regular toast,

The Governor and Legislature of New-York,

JAMES N. PLATT, Esq., of New-York, replied as follows:

MR. PLATT'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listening to that sentiment, I hear the voice of one nation calling on another in tones of harmony and friendship. An occurrence so unusual in the history of the world is indeed worthy of due celebration. We left our Northern homes with the noise of the conflict of the Eastern World booming upon our ears, and as we advance, we may soon hear the concussion of Chinese arms. But here, in the words of the motto of this Republic, I see the triumphs of PEACE, ORDER, and LIBERTY, the blessings of labors devoted, not to the destruction, but to the benefit of mankind.

I roll back the tide of time some thirty years and more, and I see meeting on this spot the Congress of Panama—declaring that no foreign intervention shall ever tread upon the shores of this Continent, and I see at about the same time, the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York, celebrating the completion of the first of internal improvements—the Erie Canal. Two great deeds worthy to have happened in the same age—the one, the Declaration of Liberty for this Continent; the other, the declaration that the energies of our race should be devoted to the destruction of those obstacles that nature had placed in the way of its development.

From that time forward this principle of Liberty and this principle of Peace have proceeded hand in hand to this day's fruition; here stands this road their offspring. Let some person of more extensive knowledge tell you of the treaties, the contracts, and the labors that have been devoted to its conception and completion. Nations have treated for it, pens have written of it, but to our eyes is the sight of it reserved. Standing at this entrance of ocean to ocean, I feel that, like the prophet of old, I have a Pisgah's Mount beneath my feet, and my eyes rest upon a promised land,—not a small territory to be conquered by arms or bought with blood; but the whole world, to be conquered by the arts of peace, to be bought by the blessings of commerce.

Is it not a sight to gladden the hearts of aged, to incite the energies of youthful nations; and to destroy the remembrance of the cares and troubles that have pressed upon the promoters of this enterprise?

It is the first line of that Charter of universal peace which must cover the whole earth, as we see the Atlantic covering it on one side, and the Pacific on the other.

It is a Charter commenced by the names of BOLIVAR and WASHINGTON, and penned by the genius of peace, order and liberty, and its seal is "*Excelsior*." Now, gentlemen, may not the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York, at such a time, and under such circumstances, be proud of the station it here occupies?

When called upon, like the Roman matron, to show her jewels, she will, like CORNELIA, say: Look upon my children—my Public Works;—these are my treasures. Behold my Canals—my Railroads; and last, not least, the road whose opening we now celebrate. Though in a distant land, it is the work of my citizens. Its inceptors, engineers and surveyors have been mine—educated by my works, and I cover it with my broad Charter.

On this road has been exercised the greatest ability of the State, and where can I find greater? Its first men have given to its inception and prosecution their character and intellect; its first financiers, its capital; its first Engineers and Surveyors, their experience and ability. The judgment of the world has ratified its prosperity, and the success of its result will reward the labor of its prosecutors.

But, gentlemen, at this time of gratulation, we remember that there is one of the sons of New-York, of those who commenced this road, who is not now among us—one of its originators and its first President.

It was my fortune to know him while alive and my lot to mourn him now. When I became acquainted with him, he had just returned from the East, and the pictures which had been drawn by his graphic style, had made his name familiar and his society sought by all; and I wish here to bear witness to that affability of manner and kindness of heart which commenced an acquaintance that did not cease till I saw him with broken health, but the same kindness of character, returning to his home to die. Verily he was a man among men, in whom his heart and intellect contended for the mastery.

We stand now upon His monument. Let the hand that shall erect a work more worthy of the Spirit of Universal Peace, write his Epitaph.

When Pyramids shall have crumbled into dust, and Nations yet unborn grow hoar with age, this work shall speak his name, preserve his remembrance.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT prefaced the fifth toast as follows:

I need scarcely remind you, gentlemen, that we are indebted in an eminent degree to the ability, vigilance and integrity of our distinguished Chief Engineer for the success of this great enterprise, and the name of Col. TOTTEN will ever bear a prominent part in its future history. He has steadily pursued through difficulties with which but few are acquainted, the ultimate object of his hopes and wishes, with an energy, perseverance and skill which have always commanded the approbation, indeed I may say the admiration of the directors, and I beg to include the name of this distinguished gentleman in our next regular toast.

The Pioneers of this Enterprise—The Surveyors, Engineers, Travelers, and public officers of all Nations whose labors and writings have contributed to the result we celebrate."

Col. TOTTEN, on rising to reply to this toast, was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. He made a few modest remarks, but being, as he expressed it, "overcome by his feelings," was unable to proceed. Again and again the room rang with the loud and hearty applause of all present.

To the sixth toast:

The Army and Navy of the United States,

Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY, of the steamer *El Dorado*, briefly replied.

The last regular toast was drunk standing and in silence:

The Memory of John L. Stevens.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the following volunteer toast:

William H. Aspinwall and Henry Chauncey—The surviving original grantees of this road.

To which JACOB B. JEWETT, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, responded as follows:

REPLY OF JACOB B. JEWETT.

I rejoice, Sir, that I am privileged to be present on this memorable occasion, and called upon to respond to the toast which has just been offered. We all may be proud, and grateful, too, that we are here in the territory of New-Granada, on the shores of the vast Pacific, the mother of a thousand isles, and within the walls of this old city, to congratulate it and the world upon the successful accomplishment of what has so long been the hope of the statesman, and which had at last been regarded as almost an impossibility.

Ever since the day when the Great Creator of us all declared to these vast Oceans, "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," the mountain barrier which we have this day crossed has stood as a silent sentinel to witness obedience to the commands of Jehovah. For ages man has desired to remove the "bars and doors which God has set," and to unite these two Oceans which God has declared should be kept asunder. To this end wealth has been appropriated and capital accumulated, and every effort has been made to obtain what PATTERSON, the author of the famous "Scottish Darien Expedition," called "the door of the seas and the key of the Universe." Even during the past year another effort has been made, and we hoped to have been on this occasion honored with the presence of a gallant officer (Lieut. STRAIN) whose life was almost sacrificed to the cause.

In school-boy days, when we gazed upon a chart of the earth and beheld this narrow neck of land uniting two vast Continents, and yet separating oceans, how often have we wondered whether man could triumph over this obstacle and make a highway of nations over it. As our inquiring minds have sought from books or the living teacher an answer to our question, we have been told of mountain barriers, pestilential air and countless other difficulties, until we were compelled to believe that they created one of those impossibilities far beyond the reach of human power. Little then did we think that in our day the work would be accomplished, and much less that we should be present at ceremonies like these.

And to whom, Sir, is the world mainly indebted for the accomplishment of this great work? For the union of the two oceans by an iron band, and not by a disruption of the mountain barren which God had placed between them. Not ten years since, the most gifted of American travelers, after roaming over foreign lands and enriching the literature of his country by the labors of his graceful pen, with characteristic energy, gave his mind and all his powers to the investigation of this subject. After careful examination and exploration of the country, he returned to his own land and his native city, satisfied as well of the practicability as of the importance of constructing an easy means of communication between the vast seas. Gathering around him a few of the sagacious and enterprising merchants of New-York he laid before them the results of his efforts, and some of them catching his spirit, entered with ardor and zeal upon the work. First and foremost among these were WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL and HENRY CHAUNCEY. They, with JOHN L. STEPHENS, became the grantees of the right of way across the Isthmus; they sought and obtained from Congress, and from the Legislature of New-York, the needed legislative aid; they advanced the requisite funds—they wrote and published, and they endured the heat and burden of the day. Upon the accomplished and gifted STEPHENS devolved much of the personal supervision of the work upon the Isthmus, but he has not been permitted to enjoy the full fruition of his labors, for he has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, leaving this great work as an enduring monument of his energy, enterprise and sagacity. He, indeed, may well be considered a public benefactor.

We regret, Sir, that the surviving grantees have found it impossible to be present on this occasion, and that they are not here to respond in person to the toast you have offered.

It was a happy thought, Sir, that led to the baptism of the first child of the union of these two oceans with the name of one to whose far-reaching views, true American energy and enterprise, and persevering efforts, so much is due. I rejoice that a monument is to be erected, upon which will be inscribed the names of STEPHENS, of ASPINWALL, of CHAUNCEY: so that when the hosts of passing travelers shall observe its graceful proportions, they shall be reminded of those to whom so much is due in their connection with this great work, so strikingly illustrative of the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the true American. But, Sir, HUMBOLDT has said that that nation would immortalize itself which should accomplish the union of these oceans. If this be so, then these gentlemen have, by their connection with this road, erected to themselves a monument more enduring than the Pyramids of Egypt, and have secured an enviable immortality.

If good roads are evidences of civilization and indications of progress, what striking testimony does this opening of a highway of nations afford of the progress, the civilization, the wonderful enterprise of the nineteenth century.

We fully believe that this road will be, in the hands of Providence, one of the most effective auxiliaries in the civilization of the world. No longer will superstition, ignorance and jealousy erect hostile barriers against the enlightenment of the vast kingdoms of the East, but constant intercourse with the enterprising and the good of other lands will lead to a rapid diffusion of light and knowledge, and, more than all, of the bright rays of gospel truth.

I think, Sir, that I am not visionary or extravagant in asserting that the opening of this road will add more to the commercial prosperity of our own land, and especially of the City of New-York, than any other work of the present age. Soon we shall see the products of those islands of the vast Pacific passing over this road: soon Japan leaping over its broken barriers of exclusiveness; and China, on whose countless hosts the leaven of civilization has begun to work, will find their way over this iron road to seek on the shores of the Atlantic a market for the produce of their sunny climes; and then an impulse will be given to the commerce of New-York vastly advancing her to the position which she is destined to occupy as the commercial emporium of the world.

It is not for me to speak of the effective labors of KEMBLE, of COIT, of LAWRENCE, and others, who have been connected with this work from the outset, nor of the unbounded respect I feel for the eminent professional skill and arduous and indefatigable labors of those to whom the execution of this work has been committed, and whose stout hearts, unflinching nerve, and iron will, have overcome difficulties which none but they can appreciate. Nor would it be proper for me more than to allude to the gentleman who, on this occasion, immediately represents the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, and to whose earnest and zealous efforts and judicial counsel, so much is due. I know that all present, and especially the party who accompanied Mr. WHITEWRIGHT from New-York will gladly join me in the sentiment which I now beg leave to offer:

William Whitewright, Jr., and the Panama Railroad Company.

To the toast proposed by Mr. JEWETT, Mr. WHITEWRIGHT made a brief response.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the toast:

The Press.

To which JAMES H. SANFORD, Esq., of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, responded pertinently.

DONALD G. MCLEOD, Esq., of New-York, being called upon, proposed as a toast—

The Panama Railroad, the door of the seas.

After referring to the unsuccessful efforts made by different nations to effect a means of communication between the oceans, he in an eloquent and spirited manner spoke of the genius and energy of American citizens, which had at last overcome all obstacles, and had proclaimed to the world that the door of the seas was now open.

FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Esq., being then called upon, arose and spoke as follows:

MR. DYKER'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT—The energies of our people have found a suitable object for the exercise of their powers in the great work, the completion of which we this day celebrate. It is our enterprise which has already tended to produce many beneficial results, and which is full of promise for the future. To increase the facilities for pouring out the untold riches of a virgin soil into the [illegible]—to level the barrier which Nature has raised, and to blend the commerce of two oceans, are results to which none of us can be indifferent; but to facilitate the spirit of intelligence—of the supremacy of law and order—of the humanizing influence of social intercourse—is an aim eminently worthy of a self-governed people. But five years ago California was visited by numbers of adventurers, whose only arbiters of right and wrong were the weapons which they carried for their protection. Numbers of outcasts from all society sought this El-Dorado as a new scene for rapine and crime. The adventurer and the desperado started on their journey of seventeen thousand miles with a feeling [illegible] akin to despair. Husbands parted with their wives, sons with their mothers, as if forever. Once arrived at the place of their destination, their only reliance was on their own strength. Justice was but a name, for the only arm to administer it was self-created power. The eagle looked down mournfully from his mountain height on untold scenes of oppression and blood. The problem of self-government had again to be proved. Time passed by; the tide of population rolled in; the [illegible] of our steamers hurried it on; the Panama Railroad had been commenced, and the dangers of the Isthmus overcome.

Then it was that the chaotic elements of society assumed an order, the riches of the earth were laid at the feet of Justice to be distributed by her, individual right began to be respected and California was free.

And now how great is the change; a commercial world has been built upon our Western shores, where an intelligent, law-loving and industrious people find protection and security, and where the arts are already [illegible]. Many who a few years ago visited California with the bowie-knife and pistol are now returning [illegible] making that a place of abode, to which curiosity or necessity had originally conducted them, and now so rapid has the communication between our Eastern and Western shores become that both respond almost simultaneously to whatever question may affect the interests of our common country. As a tribute, therefore, for the radiance and splendor which her conduct has shed on our free institutions, Mr. President, I offer as a sentiment:

California—Her people now and the thousands who will seek her shores hereafter over this highway to fortune and greatness.

Mr. WHITEWRIGHT then proposed the following:

The Military Authorities of New-Granada.

To which General POSADA, commander-in-chief of the forces on the Atlantic, replied in Spanish. His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, especially by the New-Granadians, to whom he declared that the completion of this work was an era in their history, and that it would be productive to them of the greatest benefits, reviving their commerce, and dispelling the dark clouds of indolence and supineness which had so long overshadowed them.

Col. T. W. WARD, U. S. Consul, proposed as a toast,

The People of New-Granada.

He prefaced it with a few remarks expressive of his high opinion of the people and of their liberal Government. The toast was responded to by one of the most distinguished citizens of New-Granada.

Mr. BRONSON of New-York, then proposed

Mr. Bowen and the United States Mail Steamship Company.

To which Mr. BOWEN replied and offered the following toast:

Henry H. Munro and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

To which Mr. MUNRO replied with a few well chosen remarks.

Mr. DYKERS, after referring in a few pertinent remarks to the hospitable and elegant manner in which the Railroad deputation was entertained on the British steamer *Bolivia*, offered as a sentiment:

Mr. Matthewson, Agent of the British Mail Steamship Co., and the officers of the Bolivia: England will lose none of her greatness by being represented by such men.

Mr. MATTHEWSON gracefully replied.

JOHN HONE, Esq., of New-Jersey, was then called upon and spoke as follows:

MR. HONE'S SPEECH.

It has been, Sir, a source of much interest and pleasure to me to listen to the remarks that have been made on the Panama Railroad—its history, results, and prospects; and with deep gratification have I heard the encomiums and eulogies on the living and the dead, on ASPINWALL, CHAUNCEY, COIT, WHITEWRIGHT, TOTTEN, and on the lamented STEPHENS, and the more so, from the conviction that all that has been said in their praise is but simply, strictly, their due. But for them, Sir, we were not here this day on this wonderful occasion.

The effects that are to flow from the opening of this Road are incalculable, not only upon our generation, but upon posterity; and, while others have ably addressed you upon the probable commercial and other success of this enterprise, be it mine, however feebly, to direct your attention to it as a Christian, an American Christian work.

In this light it will greatly contribute to the prosperity of the world, and will facilitate the progress of the blessed Gospel of Peace. For, Sir, the nearer and easier the access to the unenlightened and the heathen, the sooner will they be civilized, and that work commence and spread which will make the uttermost parts of the earth His possession, Who is to

"Reign where'er the sun
Doth his successive journeys run."

Such a consummation, Sir, will ennoble any enterprise, which may be employed in its attainment, and will, more than any one other thing, render this what it has been predicted; "The work of the age." I give you, Sir—

The Missionary of the Cross—Ever ready in his self-sacrificing, God-like pursuit, to avail himself of any avenue that human skill and energy may open;—though, ever, equally undeterred by any difficulties he may encounter.

D. P. BARHYDT, of New-York, was called upon, and replied in the following sentiment:

The Women—Who, strong in faith and love, endured untold fatigue and sacrificed accustomed comforts to build up smiling homes on the distant shores of the Pacific.

In addition to these there were several other sentiments proposed by Capt. WM. C. STOUT and others, one of which was,

Col. T. W. Ward—The United States Consul at Panama.

To which Col. WARD feelingly responded. Another to RAN RUNNELS and his celebrated guard, which brought out this distinguished character, and we were surprised to find him short in stature and slightly built, and far from formidable in appearance, but his name here is a terror to evil-doers.

The festivities were kept up with unabating enthusiasm until midnight, and this joyous occasion will long be remembered by all who were privileged to take part in it.

We arrived at Aspinwall early on Monday morning, having been detained by an unfortunate accident, which though very annoying to the officers of the Company, was of but little consequence to the guests. By invitation of JOHN W. BOWEN, Esq., Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, we proceeded to his residence where we partook of a sumptuous breakfast. At 9 o'clock we went on board the *El Dorado*, in which steamer most of the party sailed for Havana. We have found her commander, Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY, a most obliging, gentlemanly man, and a thorough sailor. His boat is a model of neatness and order. We have been delayed by heavy winds and head seas, but hope to be in Havana on Saturday morning. From Havana I may write you again more fully, expressing the pleasure we have derived from the excursion, and at greater length our views of the important work whose opening we have celebrated.

OBSERVER.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Conference at Vienna Postponed.

The Whole People of Russia Called to Arms.

FRENCH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA DIVIDED.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

NAPLES JOINS THE ALLIES.

GENERAL ARMING IN GERMANY.

British Funds 90 3-4—Cotton Steady—Flour Dull—Trade Depressed.

[BY THE HOUSE-PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE, 21 WALL ST.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday 17th ultimo, arrived here at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, *en route* for Boston.

The *Canada* reports, February 21st., in latitude 15°, longitude 27°35°, exchanged signals with a large American steamer steering Eastward, and in February 19th, a hundred East of Cape Clear, passed the American ship *Philadelphia* bound East.

High easterly winds still prevailed off the English coast, and the Government steamers *Esk* and *Exmouth* had been sent to the chops of the Channel to relieve inward-bound vessels. Very severe Winter weather prevailed throughout Europe.

Much distress existed at Liverpool from lack of employment, about 15,000 persons being thrown out of work from the dullness of trade and the severity of the weather. Some 5,000 of these are unemployed from the non-arrival of American shipping.

Messrs. KERN, RIPPIN & Co., warehousemen, London, and Messrs. KIRK & FURNESS, of Liverpool, have failed.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL has been appointed under Secretary of War, and SIR FRANCIS BARING Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The War.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol. The latest authentic advices are February 1. The Russian Grand Dukes made a reconnoissance of the allied front. Two French divisions made a demonstration and marched towards Inkermann. The allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets have been ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In a sortie last night three hundred of the French were put *hors de combat*, in the obscurity one French Regiment firing upon another.

FEB. 2.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate action, and the cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral BRUAT has telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and 1,300 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army.

The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

VARNA, Feb. 2.—The weather is fine. Supplies are more abundant. The Allies continue to throw bombs into the city. One hundred and seventy-six siege pieces are in the battery.

FEB. 3.—It is stated from Kamiesch that the Russians made a sortie on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by the French Volunteers.

FEB. 6.—Nothing of importence; firing kept up briskly on both sides.

FEB. 8.—MENSCHIKOFF briefly telegraphs that the general situation is unchanged.

The Vienna Presse says that the English are retiring from the siege lines, and are, with the French Guard, to form a reserve at Balaklava.

General NEIL, who arrived at the Camp on the 27th of January, has reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army is on the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two *corps d'armée*, one given to General PELISSIER, and the other to General BOSQUET, virtually rendering Gen. CANROBERT a mere cypher.

Rumor is that Lord RAGLAN and the Earl of LUCAN will shoitly return from the Crimea. The circumstances why, are not stated.

The *Moniteur* says that OMAR PASHA would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Cols. DIEU and SIMMONS, for the Crimea.

The Emperor NICHOLAS has issued an ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord PALMERSTON as head of the English Government.

Naples Joins the Alliance.

An important statement is made that Naples has joined the Western Alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to that of Sardinia, to the Crimea. The guarantee of France to prevent a revolution in Italy has brought Naples to join the Alliance. Count ORLOFF, the Russian Minister, and staff have left Naples and retired to Caserta.

The Belgian journals announce that Tuscany, Parma and Modena have joined the Western Alliance, with 1,000 men each. This is probably meant as ironical.

It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the Alliance, with the view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join it, with 12,000 men. This is rather doubtful, however. All that can be said is that the Western Powers are seeking to unite all the secondary States in a general European league against Russia, and that they are making steady progress towards that end.

Sweden continues her military preparations. Most of the smaller German States have their armies nearly complete.

The Swiss Federal Government preserves its neutrality and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

Prussia sends a circular to her diplomatic agents, indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria, warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and, briefly, all Europe is in arms.

All five Powers have formally signified their intention to confer. The Congress has been postponed from the 15th to meet again at Vienna on the 26th. Lord JOHN RUSSELL represents Great Britain; M. DE DOURQUELLEY, or perhaps a special Minister, France; Count BUOL, Austria; RIZA BEY, Turkey.

GORTSCHAKOFF, assisted by Mr. TITOFF, Ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the Board, and that the business will be limited to offering GORTSCHAKOFF a categorical Yes or No.

Count WEDELL, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains in Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions. The opinion prevails that no terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, but that Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

Count ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a rise in the funds.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations are on foot for an Austrian loan of fifteen millions in the English market.

It was announced by the last steamer that the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier were suddenly ordered to retire into the interior. This movement is explained either as a political move in support of Russia's assertions that Austria is not menaced, or as a strategic move to take up a stronger position. In either case it is unimportant.

The Baltic.

Admiral DUNDAS has been appointed to the chief command of the Baltic fleet; Admiral SEYMOUR, second, and Admiral HAYNES, third.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government is about to issue two millions sterling Bonds at 10 per cent. A fire broke out in the arsenal at Constantinople, but was extinguished without doing much damage. Old CHOSIERY PASHA is dead.

Rights of Neutrals.

The following is from Warsaw: The treaty concluded between Russia and the United States relative to the commerce of neutrals is published. The treaty is left open for the adhesion of other States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British army estimates for the current year have been published. The total number of men in the British army, including foreign auxiliaries, and excluding India, is put down at 194,000 men. The expenses have been £13,500,000 sterling. Last year they were only seven millions sterling. The proposed increase of force is 36,000 men. A new department of the army is to be enrolled for land transport service. The enlistment to be for five years, and the pay good.

The British Government have concluded a large contract for provision at Dantzic at high prices.

The ship *Abeona*, at Liverpool, reports, Sept. 4, saw a sea serpent 186 feet long, in lat. 36° South.

Parliament reassembled on the evening of Friday, the 16th ultimo. Lord PALMERSTON explained the circumstances attending his coming into power, but the facts were already known.

FRANCE.

The French funds were considerably depressed by a wild rumor that the Emperor would immediately depart for the Crimea, leaving the Empress regent. That probably he will command the Army of the Rhine should war be declared against Prussia.

Engineers are surveying the grounds for a camp for 100,000 men near Metz. Apartments are being prepared at Nancy for the reception of the Emperor.

The French Police have placed all Spanish Cabinet Refugees in France under surveillance.

It is rumored that Prince NAPOLEON is about to be married to the Princess of Wurtemberg.

Count POLIGNAC is dead.

Forty-seven bales of Algerian Cotton, resembling Sea Island, were sold at auction at Havre, at 2f. 37c. to 4f. 50c.

SPAIN.

The Conde DE MONTEMOLIN has written, recommending the Carlists to defer insurrection until the Espartero Government shall be quite rotten.

SWITZERLAND.

The affair of Mr. PHILLIPS, an American citizen, arrested for MAZZINI, is settled by the payment of $2,000, and the Chief of Police at the Bastile has been reprimanded.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report market dull, with a turn in favor of buyers, yet the trade decline to purchase beyond immediate wants. The easterly winds prevent arrivals,—only 6,000 bales being the imports of the week. Sales for the week, 33,000 bales, including 1,700 bales export, and 500 bales on speculation. On Friday the sales were 6,000 bales. Market tame and unchanged, and quotations as follows, but these can only be realized for small lots: Fair New-Orleans, 5¾d.; Middling, 5½d.; Fair Mobiles, 5½d.; Middling, 5d.; Fair Uplands, 5½d.; Middling, 4 15-16d. Stock, 375,000 bales, including 187,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market continues very quiet, with prices slightly in favor of buyers. WHEAT and FLOUR rather tend downwards. CORN less do. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR, (old) at 41s.6d.@42s.6d.; new 37s.@40s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, [illegible]@44s.6d.; Ohio, 44s.@46s. White WHEAT, 11s.6d.@12s.6d.; Red, 10s.6d.@11s.6d. White CORN, 43s.@44s.; Yellow, 43s.@43s.6d.; Mixed, 42s.6d.@43s.

Some circulars report a decline on WHEAT and FLOUR of three pence, and on CORN six pence.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report—Beef continues inactive—sales confined to inferior brands. Pork also in limited demand. Bacon—New Western met a slow sale at auction. Holders now moving quietly at 44s.@45s.6d. Lard in fair demand at improved rates. Sales made at 46s.6d.@50s. Tallow rather primer, but prices unchanged.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES dull at previous rates. BARK scarce. CLOVER SEED of fine quality saleable at 55s.@57s. ROSIN in moderate request. Sales, to arrive, at 5s. 2d.@5s. 6d., and in store 5s. 10d. No sales of TURPENTINE or SPIRITS. RAPE and SPERM OIL unchanged. Sales of PALM OIL were made at £41 10s.@£42 10s. LINSEED OIL dull; prices unchanged. OLIVE OIL quiet at former rates.

In DYEWOODS very little business being done. SUGAR—In good demand with extreme rates for refined. COFFEE—Unchanged and quiet. TEA—Quiet. India RICE in good demand. A few sales of Carolina at 21s. 6d. FRUIT—Of all descriptions dull. In TOBACCO a fair business is being done at previous rates.

Manchester Market.

Trade continues dull. No improvement in either YARNS or GOODS, and the tendency downward.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to the United States are unchanged, and little doing.

American Securities.

BELL's Circular reports that the market continues active and prices generally improved:

United States 6 per Cent. Bonds.......1868	[illegible] @ [illegible]
United States 6 per Cent. Bonds.......[illegible]	105 @107
U. States 6 per Cent. Inscribed Stock........	105 @108
Pennsylvania Bonds..........................	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Bonds............	78 @ 80
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds..............	102 @105
Maryland Bonds...............................	92 @ 94
Alabama 5 per Cent. Sterling Bonds........	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bonds..................	86 @ 87
Virginia 5 per Cent. Sterling Bonds........	86 @ 86
Erie 1st Mortgage Bonds.....................	101 @ —
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds......................	78 @ 80
Erie Convertible Bonds......................	68 @ 70
Erie New Bonds................................	74 @ 76

The whole of the Illinois Bonds of 1860 were taken.

London Market.

Messrs. BARING Bros. report a fair amount of business. Colonial and Produce Markets.—BREADSTUFFS dull; SUGAR firm, and 6d. to 1s. dearer; Iron dull. MONEY continued in good demand at full rates; CONSOLS declined to 90⅝@90⅞ for account, and 90⅝@90¾ for money. BULLION has decreased £36,000.

Sailing of the Steamship Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 1.

The steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Weather beautiful.

For Foreign News by the St. Louis see Second Page

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS FROM HAVRE.

LONDON DATES TO FEB. 14.

Lord John Russell Made British Envoy to Vienna.

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

WEATHER IMPROVED AT SEBASTOPOL.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS AT THE SIEGE.

RETURN OF MR. SOULE.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

British Funds 91 1-8—Cotton Steady—Flour Dull

By the arrival of the United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. J. A. Wotton, we have received the English papers to the 14th instant, inclusive.

M. Soule is a passenger from England by the *St. Louis*. He arrived from Paris to London, and from thence embarked in the Cowes roads. He considers the scheme for the purchase of Cuba by America as completely knocked in the head.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 12th inst. The United States Mail steamship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst., after a protracted voyage, caused by strong easterly gales. The *Hermann* was at Southampton coaling when the *St. Louis* left, and it was not decided whether she should proceed to Bremen.

United States Mail steamer *St. Louis*, J. A. Wotton commander, from Havre and Cowes, with mails, passengers and merchandise to M. Livingston. The *St. Louis* left Cowes at 2 A. M. on the 15th February, and arrived at the Hook at 1 A. M. on the 1st March; passage fourteen days, — hours.

She brings thirty passengers and three hundred and twenty tons valuable French and Swiss goods. Among the passengers are Hon. Pierre Soule and lady and Nelvil Soule, Esq.

Feb. 25, 5 P. M., lat. 44° 58' lon. 55° 31', saw a large iceberg.

Parliament having been prorogued till the 10th, there is no news from either the Houses of Lords or Commons.

Lord John Russell has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and his lordship will proceed in a very few days to his destination, accompanied by Mr. Hammond, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A telegraphic dispatch from Turin, dated February 11, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of Genoa.

Dispatches from Lord Raglan, bearing date Jan. 27, have been received from Sebastopol. His lordship reports the weather continues fine. There were severe frosts at night. Every exertion was being made in getting the huts up, but it was found to be a most difficult operation.

The first detachment of the British troops from India have arrived at Suez.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Bombay, January 16, states that an insurrection had broken out at Cabool. At Candahar the rebels have acknowledged the *government* at Persia. Twelve thousand Persians were besieging Bendu-Cebasi. A murderous conflict had taken place, but the besiegers continued their resistance.

A French Company has offered to raise in France, a legion consisting of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, for the service of the English Government. The Company engages to supply the number decided upon within the shortest possible time, half to be ready in 15 days at the utmost. In order to affect the undertaking, it requires that it shall be permitted to recruit in France, all who according to the recent law of emigration are in the free enjoyment of the right to quit France for America, or any other part of the world they please. It is stated that the English Government is disposed to entertain the propositions of the Company.

According to a telegraphic dispatch dated Vienna, Feb. 13, the Czar has issued a manifesto under date of St. Petersburg, 12th Feb., in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 200,000 men will be dispatched to the Crimea.

A telegraphic dispatch, in anticipation of the Overland India and China mails, brings dates from Hong Kong, Dec. 19; Shanghai, 6; Calcutta, Jan. 10; Madras, 14; and Bombay, 17. The Burmese Envoy had demanded the restitution of Pegu, which was peremptorily refused. The Khan of Hokan has been permitted to borrow native officers to drill his troops against the Russians. There has been some fighting in the Persian Gulf between the Arabs and the Persians. At Bombay money was scarce and the import market overstocked. A monetary crisis was considered probable at Calcutta. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 0½d. At Canton matters were still threatening and trade quite depressed. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 9d.; Shanghai, 6s. 6½d.

A report of the special inspectors appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship *City of Philadelphia*, has been laid before Parliament. This document exculpates Capt. Leitch and the officers of the ship from all blame, and recommends the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Race, as likely to promote the safety of transatlantic steamers on their voyages to the United States.

Later news from the Crimea has been received to the 31st of January. The special correspondent of the *Times* reports the weather as becoming milder. There were no signs of the arrival of the navvies.

A telegraphic message from Varna, dated Feb. 4, says that 20,000 Ottoman troops had landed at Eupatoria. Others were on their march for that post, and would be embarked for Eupatoria as soon as they arrived. No new event had occurred before Sebastopol.

The French Government have received news from Varna to the 6th inst. Omar Pacha had left for Bourgas to inspect the cavalry and magazines. After that inspection he will embark definitively for Eupatoria.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, Feb. 1, states that two-thirds of the Turkish army have disembarked at Eupatoria. The Russians were encamped partly in the villages of Alma and Belbec, and partly at Simpheropol and the environs. General Ulrich, with the guards, set off for the Crimea on the 30th of January. The Egyptian reinforcements arrived from Alexandria in the *Jagus*. During the night the artillery of Sebastopol fires incessantly. The Allies reply during the day by the trailleurs, who kill a number of the Russian artillerymen.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, dated Feb. 3, contains an address of the Czar to the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they will fight courageously for the Church, the throne and the country.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished Customs duties, except at Suez.

The reports of a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, created a painful sensation in Paris. The story, there is little doubt, was greatly exaggerated, but it is not thought altogether without foundation. The notion of 400 men having been sent in irons to Toulon, is scouted as absurd.

A London firm, in the provisionary trade, have made proposals through the *Times* newspaper to victual the English army in the Crimea. They propose to supply the army with food, consisting of three substantial meals a day, at the rate of 3s. 3d. per head, per diem, and for 3d. additional, to provide excellent tents. This they are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties to perform, and further offer to be responsible for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers. They ask no assistance from the English Government for the performance of the task, except their forbearance and non-interference.

Progress of the Siege.

From the London Times Correspondent.

SEBASTOPOL, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1855.

Sunday was celebrated by an extremely heavy fire of musketry between the Russians and the French covering parties and sharpshooters. The volleys, which rolled through the less massive reports of the continual rifle practice, were as heavy as those we heard at the Alma or Inkermann, and from the numbers of Russian infantry thrown into the works, it is evident the enemy intend to dispute the small space of ground between the last French trench and the broken outworks of their late batteries with the greatest vigor and obstinacy. Possibly, indeed, orders have been received instructing the commanding officer to resist any nearer approaches on the part of the French, who have now burrowed up, trenched, zig-zagged, paralleled and parapetted the whole of the country from the shore below the Quarantine Fort to the rising ground close to the Flagstaff Fort, for two miles in depth by five or six miles in length. These works the French have executed under very heavy fire and continued obstructions from the enemy—shelling from gun, mortar and cohorn, nightly sorties, musketry, direct attack and the fire of outflanking parties from the works. As a general rule, they are not so solidly and finely finished as our own works, nor are they so thick as the more carefully constructed portions of Chapman's and Gordon's Batteries. But these works are of enormous extent, and the very slight defects in their construction may be attributed to the loose way in which our allies construct their gabions. They are not so strongly, neatly, or carefully made as our gabions, and we have had, in fact, to reconstruct a portion of trench and parapet made for us by the French in one of our attacks, owing to that very circumstance. It must not be forgotten that the success of our first attack was materially impeded by the failure of the French in maintaining their fire, and that the failure itself arose from the imperfect construction of the powder magazines in rear of their batteries, and by the weakness of their works. These defects have been made good by our allies with rare energy and assiduity. Their parapets have been made of great solidity, and their officers now construct their magazines on the English principle. A magazine which the French built for us was struck by a shell the other day, and the roof was at once destroyed. Fortunately it was not charged. This fact shows that even now their workmanship is somewhat slight at times in the construction of magazines; but the new parapets and earthworks of their advanced attack seem of extreme solidity and excellence; it is stated that the new French batteries will open fire with — guns, which will be more than twice as many as they had on the 17th of October. The guns of the Russian batteries inside the Flagstaff Fort are not plainly discernible, but the French have counted, on two or three occasions, when the enemy opened a general fire, about 200 *bouches à feu*, including the newly erected batteries by the Quarantine Fort. The storm of musketry never ceased last night upon these advanced works, and the constant flashes of the heavy guns lighted up the sky till daylight. The French replied by small arms, and scarcely returned a cannon-shot. Many of their guns are as yet masked, but nearly all of them are in position, and each gun will be provided with 250 rounds of ammunition. The Russians have discovered some of the guns, and their fire has been particularly directed upon those pieces, but they have done little damage. It cannot be expected that such an affair as last night's can take place without considerable loss on both sides. After daybreak the fire recommenced with great fury, and at about 8 o'clock a regular battle was raging in the trenches between the French and Russians. There could not have been less than 3,000 men on each side firing as hard as they could load and pull trigger, and the lines of the works were marked by thick curling banks of smoke. The fire slackened on both sides about 9 o'clock simultaneously. It is said the Russians lined the crenellated wall, and were enabled to fire down into the trenches. It is strange enough that this said wall should have stood so long and so well. The last time I saw it—and that was very recently—I could not see any sign of a breach in it, though it is nearly opposite the French centre attack. We further hear that the French drove the Russians back, and effected a lodgment inside their first parallel at a point where it is partially covered by the angle of the ruins of the Flagstaff Battery; but I very much doubt the correctness of that statement. Every night, after unusually heavy firing, some such report is sure to circulate through the camp, and now not a night passes without severe skirmishing, or, rather, sharp-shooting, behind the parapets in the broken ground between the lines. The works are, indeed, almost into the town, and dominate its suburbs, but the ruined houses of these suburbs are turned into defences for riflemen, and the town itself is almost one formidable battery, from the glacis up to the ridge over the sea on which the south side of the town is situated.

Our own batteries are in very good order, and are ready for the reception of the —— pieces of artillery, which can be put into them in three nights. To-morrow night our troops begin to arm one attack. To-night the working parties will begin to place the guns in position in the other attack, and we have a fine battery ready to open on the steamer which is anchored towards the head of the creek near Inkermann, and which has caused us so much annoyance by her shells. The Russians, on their side, have made the heights over Inkermann bristle with batteries, some of which will probably take our more advanced works in reverse, or will, at least enfilade them if we do not stop their fire. They must have large command of horse-power to enable them to draw up their heavy guns and 14-inch mortars into such difficult positions. The French have relieved all our pickets in front of our right attack, and our extreme right picket is now situated in what is called the Middle Picket Ravine. This is a great relief to our exhausted force. In return for this service, which might have been extended to us before, our Commissariat rations a large body of the French army. If all goes well, the allies will be able to reopen fire with about —— guns and mortars, each with ammunition for 48 hours' sharp fighting. It is to be feared there will be great difficulty in subduing the fire of Malakhof and of the Inkermann batteries, but the effort must be made, and, if it fails, there only remains what we had in much greater efficiency and force last November—the bayonet—to do the work. It is reported that Sir John Burgoyne recommended the use of the simple weapon long ago, and that, after the gradual slackening of our fire, he stated that every day we abstained from its use would give increased strength to the enemy, and would cost us many additional lives.

Lord John Russell Goes to Vienna.

From the London Times, Feb. 13.

We have reason to believe that Lord John Russell has accepted the duties of British Plenipotentiary in the conferences and negotiations about to open at Vienna, and that his Lordship will proceed in a very few days to that destination. It is further stated that Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State who till within the last few days has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war, and also by a gentleman who is equally well versed in all the official details of these important transactions. It is evident that since the memorable occasion on which Lord Castlereagh, being at that time himself the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, quitted England to join the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers at Chatillon and afterwards at Vienna, no negotiation has been opened in Europe of more momentous consequences to the honor of England and the interests of the world than that in which we are about to engage; and on every account we think there is great reason for satisfaction at the selection of Lord John Russell as an Envoy. It will be for the advantage of Lord John himself to withdraw for a while in the public service from that arena of party politics in which some of his late appearances have been so unfortunate for his own reputation. To be the representative of the Crown in a conference of empires, the object of which is to restore security and peace to the East, to reëstablish the authority of international law, and to provide guarantees against future aggressions, is a post of the highest rank; and, although we have recently had occasion to express an unqualified opinion on the conduct pursued by Lord John Russell in Parliament, we cannot but rejoice that an opportunity should be afforded him of regaining by services of another kind the consideration of the country.

Nor could a man have been selected for this duty more qualified than Lord John Russell to produce a powerful impression upon the representatives of foreign States with whom he will have to confer. The choice of a Minister who has for many years filled so prominent a place in the Government and the Parliament of this country, and whose name is familiarly known to every part of Europe, is an *unequivocal proof of the earnest desire of the* British Government to bring these negotiations to a satisfactory and successful conclusion. It will not for a moment be supposed that Lord John Russell would have been chosen for such an employment, if it had been intended to waste the time in diplomatic formalities. No man in this country has expressed himself with more energy than Lord John Russell as to the necessity of this contest, as to the value of the cause at stake, and as to the duty of carrying on the struggle with vigor. Indeed, the motive assigned by him for his abrupt secession from the late Cabinet, was mainly that he had not sufficient confidence in the mode in which the war had been and would be carried on. As a Plenipotentiary engaged in the discussion of terms of peace, Lord John Russell therefore runs no risk of being suspected of an undue propensity to relinquish the just objects of the war; and, indeed, the party in this country who push those objects to their furthest limit are the same politicians who still profess their adherence to Lord John Russell as their leader. In the ordinary or extraordinary diplomatic transactions which have taken place at Vienna in the last eighteen months Lord Westmoreland has shown no want of zeal in the public service, and no Minister could have done more than he has done to repair the differences and remove the irritation which had unhappily affected our relations with the Austrian Government; but, on an occasion like the present, the coöperation and direction of a statesman who is well acquainted with the feelings, the objects and the resources of this country, and who speaks with the direct authority of the Government to which he till recently belonged, are of infinitely more value than the skill of the most experienced diplomatist. For this reason it will doubtless be felt by our allies, but more especially by the Cabinet of Vienna, that the mission of Lord John Russell to that Court at this moment is the highest compliment the British Government is able to pay to the Continental Powers. We have no doubt that the time is coming, and probably is already come, when very different views will be taken of the policy of the Austrian Government from those which were long professed and encouraged by a party in this country to which Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell once belonged. The greatest proof of this change, which has happily taken place in Vienna as well as in London, is that the nomination of Lord Palmerston to the post of Prime Minister, which would have spread terror through some parts of Europe a few years ago, has now been hailed with marked satisfaction by the Austrian Government; and, on the other hand, that the first act of Lord Palmerston's administration is to send Lord John Russell to Vienna for the purpose of cultivating the most friendly relations with that Court. In point of fact, such a measure can more easily be taken by Lord Palmerston as head of Her Majesty's Government than it could have been by Lord Aberdeen, whom it was the fashion to stigmatize as the friend of Austria. The effect of this mission—the effect of Lord Palmerston's appearance at the head of affairs—must be to give a more decisive turn to the course of events, whether for peace or for war. *On both sides there is a determination to negotiate as if peace were within our grasp*, but at the same time to prepare for war as if war were inevitable. The season is approaching when the near encounter of hostile forces, the menacing attitude not only of the enemies, but of allies and confederates, and the obligations of the treaty of the 2d of December, must terminate the state of suspense in which the Winter months have left us. The result of the Vienna conferences between the Allied Powers and the Russian Plenipotentiary must be to determine speedily whether peace be possible, or, if it be not possible, to what extent and by what means the war is to be carried on. On both these questions, Lord John Russell may speak with authority at Vienna in the name of the British Government, and may speak with authority on his return from Vienna to the Parliament at home. We have no doubt that he will speak there with proper national spirit, and here with prudence and knowledge of the case; and we regard it as a fortunate circumstance that, at a time when he is unavoidably removed from public affairs at home, he should be enabled to render a considerable service to the country abroad.

The New Ministry.

From the London Chronicle, late Aberdeen Organ, Feb. 12.

The Palmerston Administration—what is the *form* it assumes in the eyes of foreign nations? With what aspect does it present it to the Governments, the diplomatists, the people of Europe? These are questions upon which the public here have scarcely given themselves time to reflect, in the excitement attending the late Ministerial crisis. We have been so occupied in settling questions of personal precedence, and of party combination, that we have not sufficiently calculated the specific value of the late changes in the Ministry, in reference to the great question of war or peace—if, indeed, it be still possible to speak of the latter alternative—which now agitates the Western World.

It is impossible not to perceive a certain dramatic unity and justice in the accession to power of Lord Palmerston at the present crisis. We are not about to rake up old quarrels, which now almost belong to history. Public men in a free country are worse than useless, if they pretend to disregard the influence of circumstances upon their fixed idea and principles. Perhaps the greatest service rendered by Sir Robert Peel to his country and to mankind was the noble example he set in this respect. There is a time and fitness for all things. A national policy, whether domestic or foreign, while it may preserve a specific general character, must flexibly represent the interests of the nation on whose behalf it is exercised. Thus, it would obviously be as indiscreet and inappropriate to pursue an irritative and bellicose policy at an epoch when all the thoughts of men were bent on peace, as to persist in a policy of peace when the whole energies of the nation ought to be concentrated on war.

The *personnel* of the Administration of Lord Palmerston is mainly identical with that of Lord Aberdeen. Lord John Russell's retirement appears to have been a caprice, in nearly the same sense and degree that Lord Aberdeen's was a necessity. Each was a homage to popular clamor. In the former case, because Lord John Russell hoped to profit by it; in the latter, because the Earl of Aberdeen submitted to injustice rather than risk impeding the action of Government. The withdrawal of the Duke of Newcastle rests in a similar category. The only additions made to the Cabinet—those of Lord Panmure and Viscount Canning—in no way change the political character of the Ministry, unless through the associations recalled by the name of the brilliant statesman, of whom the Premier was for so many years a disciple. Yet, there cannot be a doubt that our Ministerial changes are regarded abroad as having an import which we ourselves scarcely attach to them, because "Palmerston" is Prime Minister of England.

It is, however, the natural and logical sequence of events that Lord Palmerston should be where he is. At the epoch of the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet, European society had but recently passed through a great peril, and England had just celebrated a jubilee of peace. Although a small cloud had shown itself on the Eastern horizon, there was no immediate apprehension of foreign war. The presence of Lord Aberdeen at the head of the Government was itself a guarantee that the attitude of this country towards Europe would be one of dignity and conciliation. Lord Palmerston's acceptance of office in that Ministry was a proclamation to Europe that any little domestic differences were already reconciled, yet that, although there was calm on Olympus, the thunderbolts were at hand. Throughout the protracted negotiations which preceded actual war on the part of England and France, the presence of Lord Palmerston in the Cabinet rendered our forbearance less liable to be misunderstood. Looking back to the state of feeling in certain continental states some four years ago, there can scarcely be a doubt that his coöperation with Lord Aberdeen gave additional force to our negotiating powers, while his quiescent attitude was itself conciliation and reconcilement, smoothing the way for the present European combination against Russia, if, indeed, it was not the main cause of the successful organization of that great moral compact.

But altered circumstances, if they did not actually necessitate a change of Ministers, rendered it at least desirable. The Earl of Aberdeen, aided in no slight degree by the countenance and silent coöperation of "Palmerston," had achieved a grand triumph of diplomacy. The Czar had calculated on Europe disorganized, with nations antagonistic to each other, or severally paralyzed by domestic troubles. Thanks to the sagacity, the moderation, and, let us add, the magnanimity, of Lord Aberdeen, assisted, as we have said, by the prestige of his patriotic and self-denying colleague, the great disturber of the world finds all the Powers of Europe, or virtually so, arrayed against him, resolved on curbing his ambition and crushing his aggression, yet proposing terms of honorable peace, even while preparing overwhelming armaments.

Now, therefore, lest the forbearance of the confederated nations should be misunderstood, was the moment to infuse into their policy a militant spirit, and to invest it with the prestige of warlike vigor. The Earl of Aberdeen had rendered to his country inestimable services. He had saved us from a single-handed war, and had prepared the conditions of an honorable—even a glorious peace. When the withdrawal of Lord John Russell broke up the Ministry, who was the most ready to aid the combinations of Lord Palmerston? Who but the Earl of Aberdeen? If the pride of the Czar stood in the way of his palpable interest; if, here at home, we were alarmed by the exaggerations of untrustworthy public guides; if allies, *in esse* or *in posse*, required a final stimulus—what more fit to dispose simultaneously of those difficulties than a Palmerston Administration?

But a pure Palmerston Ministry might have overshot the mark. The object of all is an honorable peace. To this end is the support of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, proffered to the new Administration. Lord Palmerston's name, by one of the unaccountable prepossessions of mankind, is associated, almost synonymous—not in Europe alone, but throughout the world—with all that is terrible in the military strength and warlike temper of the British nation. Now, the English people, though resolute to conquer, are not fighting for fighting's sake. They feel that they have been forced into this war, and would be glad to see it honorably terminated, because with peace come development and progress. The statesmen who associated with the Whigs to form the Aberdeen Ministry, did so mainly to carry out the great commercial policy which this country set an example to the world, and the triumph of which no one dreads more than the potentate who once boasted himself the protector, but is now the disturber of European society. Those statesmen have prosecuted the war with a vigor and determination really wonderful after so long a period of military inaction; but they have cotemporaneously lent ear to proposals of peace. By continuing office under Lord Palmerston, they perpetuate their past services as War Ministers, without expunging the peaceful leaven from their political creed; so that when foreign nations inquire what is the political meaning of a Palmerston Administration, an answer, satisfactory and signal, is at hand. A mere study of the names of those who form the Cabinet explains, that while the chief is accepted by all parties as a guarantee that the war will be carried on with unrelenting vigor, his continued association with his former colleagues, assumes them to be jointly ready to effect a settlement equally honorable to the military pride of the nation, and satisfactory in respect of its numerous interests.

An Attack on the Aristocracy.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

From different circumstances it came to pass that at no period since the reform bill had the aristocratic families obtained so firm a hold on office, place and patronage as in the commencement of the year 1854. They had conducted our business for many years without any extraordinary miscarriage or misfortune, and we were content to leave them the field of policies as their peculiar vocation and monopoly. But war has always been noted as an unsparing innovator, the destroyer of conventional respectabilities, and the overthrow of all manner of snug and comfortable cliques and coteries. The experience of the last few months has awakened the people of England from their dreams of wealth and prosperity, from their traditional self-gratulations over the naval and military exploits of the late war, and from the supposition that men invested with high rank and clothed with great office are possessed of faculties equal to the direction of our affairs whenever there is more than an ordinary strain on the vessel of the State. Our eyes are open, and we behold that we are naked. We ask for talent sufficient to conduct great affairs to successful conclusions, and instead of talent we are offered titles and pedigrees. We ask for merit, and we are offered in exchange high connections, or, at best, seniority. The cold shade of aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow beneath it except the offshoots of the tree itself. Up to the middle of November this country believed itself to have armies, generals, statesmen, departments, all equal to their several duties, all of the very best the world could afford, and now, in the middle of February, in three short months, all is changed, or rather all is reversed. We have awoke from our dream of hope, prosperity and success, to disaster and dismay. Our generals have turned out worse than useless, our Ministers something more than incapable, every public department has been crushed into hopeless imbecility by the weight of unbending routine and worthless formalities, and on no one occasion that we are aware of has the right men been selected to fill the right places. Everything has been mismanaged to a degree which, if predicted, would have been deemed incredible; yet, so far as the public are aware, no single official has yet been recalled, and, after a week's interregnum, Government has been reconstituted and strengthened only by the omission of three of its leading members, and the promotion of one who is at least as guilty as any of those omitted.

The people of England have remained quiet under all these things. They have felt—as how should they not feel?—the mortality which has brought mourning to every hearth. They have noted—as how should they not note?—the incredible and inexplicable confusion and stupidity which have presided over every department, giving reality to absurdities such as the most extravagant imagination could never have painted, and occasioning miseries such as the gloomiest prophet could never have foreboded. Why the people have been so long silent has been to most reflecting men a matter of wonder and astonishment. They feel most acutely, but they have remained hitherto passive spectators of the method in which their best hopes and dearest interests have been squandered and betrayed. Perhaps they have cherished a hope that at the meeting of Parliament all things would be well. Perhaps they have been content to read their sentiments faithfully reflected in the columns of the Press. Whatever be the cause of their silence that cause exists no longer, and we have to look for an expression of public opinion from one end of this country to the other which will convey to our governing classes a most clear and intelligible warning that the patience of the nation is exhausted, and that the necessity of widening the area from which our Executive is to be taken is great and paramount. The enthusiastic meeting at the town of Derby has led the way, and the remaining towns of England will not be slow to follow. The cry is for practical statesmanship, for opening a free career to talent, for placing our resources in hands equal to the emergency. The Derby petitioners hold no extravagant or exaggerated language—they declare their confidence in the justice of the war—they express their humiliation and regret at the disasters which have occurred—they pray for a searching inquiry into their causes, and suggest remedies adequate to the emergency which we have to meet. While Ministers are debating how to fill up the most important offices with the least competent persons, and considering the claims of rank, of family, and of connection—of everything except merit and capacity—while the friends of rising "young statesmen" of the true breed are indefatigably soliciting their advancement from office to office, the people of England, who care for none of these things, are gravely taking the matter into their serious consideration, and coming to conclusions but little favorable to the stability of the present governing classes. We have been ready to allow place and patronage to be monopolized by a few great families. We have been content to live in our country, strangers to our own Government, excluded from the working of our own institutions, but it was only on condition that our national pride should be respected, and our interests and position in the great family of nations remain inviolate. This our aristocracy have failed to secure to us, and therefore the people of England will, we hope, demand, in no spirit of wild and theoretical leveling, in no spirit of hatred or animosity to any portion of the community, but in the spirit of practical reform of an urgent and intolerable grievance, that the system which excludes plebeian talent from high office shall henceforth be discontinued, and that in the army, at the desk, and in the council, those men shall be called to the public service who are best able to serve the public. We wish all success to this movement. It has been our painful lot to witness more nearly than others and to obtain more ample information as to the manner in which this war has been conducted, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that without an entire change of system, a substitution of youth and energy for age and decrepitude,—unless some plan can be hit upon by which merit shall be the only criterion in the filling up of civil and military offices—without, in fact, a complete abandonment of the claims of wealth, of family, and of interest, in favor of that higher nobility which the hand of God has impressed on the forehead of every man of talent, it is vain for us to continue the present contest, and better to accept any conditions, however degrading and however humiliating, since no degradation and no humiliation suffered at the hands of the enemy can exceed those which our own servility and meanness have inflicted, and are about to inflict, upon ourselves.

Lord Raglan—His Responsibilities.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

By this time Lord Raglan has been put in possession of the opinions prevailing in this country respecting the conduct of the Crimean expedition, and we have reason to believe that he protests with some strenuousness against the conclusions which would attach culpability to himself or his Staff. The question itself is one of the gravest importance on public no less than private grounds. The maxim of our institutions that every man is innocent until he has been proved otherwise is assuredly not without its force when the person concerned is a General in command of an army, previously enjoying a good professional reputation, and as yet unheard in his own defence. In such a case we are even more than usually bound by the laws of justice to the observance of moderation and forbearance, but we must needs express our opinion that those laws have not been hitherto transgressed. Lord Raglan has been charged with "incapacity," and it has been asked, more or less plainly, that he should be recalled from his command. In this demand is there anything unreasonable or unfair?—anything of which his Lordship or his friends are entitled to complain? We think not, and we request the reader to follow us impartially through a few observations.

Lord Aberdeen observed, with great candor, on the occasion of his resignation, that the discontent of the country with the Government was a natural consequence of the ill success which had attended its measures; and, if this argument was good in the case of the Ministry at home, how much more forcible must be its application to the Commander-in-Chief abroad—to the General actually on the spot, in charge of the army, and with the power of control over all its operations! Mr. Gladstone reminded the House of Commons, in an elaborate speech, that even the officers of the various military departments were responsible to Lord Raglan alone, and that no step could be properly taken by the Government in the way of displacing or superseding them without his knowledge and consent. We need not, however, pursue this argument further, or enter into any explanation of the authority with which a Commander-in-Chief is invested over all branches of the army. He is, unquestionably, the person responsible at first sight for the conduct of the war; he shares most largely in the honors and profits of success, and it is he from whom account is first due in the case of disaster. No doubt he may clear himself from blame, but that a responsibility does attach to his office proportioned to its authority is what we think no reasoning man would deny.

More especially is this the case when the misfortunes of an expedition have been, to all appearance, avoidable, when they have been traceable much more to our own weakness than to the enemy's strength, and when the superiority acquired by the personal intrepidity of our troops has been lost for want of the talents which should have turned their valor to account. If we had been overmatched in the field, defeated in fair fight, oppressed by irresistible rigors of climate, or otherwise overborne by invincible calamities, there would be little to be said. No General can be held absolutely or unconditionally responsible for success; and even a vanquished commander may deserve reward. But when, as in the Crimea, all that could be reasonably asked of Fortune has been granted, and more than could be expected of soldiers heroically performed—when the landing, the battle, and the march were all so many triumphant achievements, and when the failure has been obviously confined to the administrative departments of the army—it is surely nothing but reasonable that the officer to which the chief of administration of the army was committed, should be thought accountable *prima facie* for the consequences ensuing.

Another Romance in Irish High Life.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.

For several days past the Irish Court of Chancery has been engaged in a case out of which have transpired revelations of so disgraceful a nature that, if substantiated, in the eye of the law, they must stamp with indelible disgrace, not only the memory of the dead, but cast a serious slur upon the reputation of some of the parties living whose names have occurred in the course of this extraordinary trial. The case alluded to is that of "Handcock *vs.* Delacour, otherwise De Burgh," which first came before the Chancellor so far back as Tuesday, the 24th of January. The arguments occupied several days, and on Thursday last, the Court intimated that judgment would be pronounced on the day following. Meanwhile great efforts were were made to stay further progress by means of a "compromise," and on Friday the Attorney-General asked for a postponement of judgment pleading certain negotiations with Mr. Delacour, "otherwise De Burgh," and accordingly the Chancellor fixed Tuesday last for delivering his decision. Before, however, that day arrived, it leaked out that the "negotiation" had broken off, and that a golden promise of 20,000*l.* had failed to induce Mr. De Burgh to waive his claims to the ample estates of the Handcock family, so that the final settlement of the matter was further deferred until yesterday. All the available ability of the Irish bar, was enlisted on both sides, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General leading for the petitioner, and Mr. Henry Martley, Q. C., and Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, Q. C., for the respondent. Annexed is an abstract of the proceedings from the beginning, about a fortnight since, to their probable close yesterday; for, if the litigant parties are willing to abide by the terms of the compromise, it is not likely that the Chancellor would interpose any difficulties in the way of a final adjustment:

The Attorney General, in opening the petition, said, it was filed by John Stratford Handcock, the heir-at-law of the late Miss Honoria Handcock, and it prayed that certain charges alleged to have been created by the will of Josephine Handcock might be declared not to affect the Canentrilla estates, and that, if necessary, an issue might be directed to try the question; it also prayed that a deed, dated December, 1851, executed by Honoria Handcock, might be declared fraudulent and void, that an account might be taken of the sums with which Mrs. Catherine Josephine Handcock should be justly charged, and that certain judgments obtained by her against Honoria Handcock, in the year 1853, might be set aside as fraudulent and void, or stand only for such sums as might be really due. It appeared that Mr. William Handcock became the husband of Miss Catherine Josephine Kelly, who, though a lady of great beauty, was a very designing and ambitious woman; and it was alleged that she, with the assistance of the Marquis of Clanricarde, formed a project of allying herself with Mr. Handcock. His family were opposed to the marriage, but, notwithstanding that, in the month of December, 1824, shortly after he became of age, the marriage took place, and his estates, amounting to about £4,000 a-year, were by marriage settlement limited to his own use for life, with remainder to provide a jointure of £700 a year for his wife, and remainder to the sons and daughters of the marriage.

Three daughters were the issue of the marriage—Josephine, Anne Mary, or Kathleen, and Honoria. After the year 1828 there was no issue; but it appeared that in 1840 Mr. Handcock became deeply impressed with the belief that an intimacy of an improper character existed between his wife and Lord Clanricarde, and in consequence a separation took place between Mr. and Mrs. Handcock in that year. Lord Clanricarde made two affidavits in the case, and although this charge was very distinctly put forward, he most carefully passed by the subject altogether. He was far from saying that Lord Clanricarde was bound to give the Court or the public information upon the matter. If his lordship had been examined as a witness, the question would have been put to him, and he might have declined to answer it. If he did, the consequence of his declining to answer would have the legitimate effect upon the tribunal before which the case came, and he (the Attorney-General) admitted he had the same right to pass the subject by unnoticed when he came to file an affidavit which was framed for the purpose of giving the least possible information to the Court. He might state to his Lordship that Lord Clanricarde would appear from his affidavit to have known next to nothing of this family. The separation of Mr. and Mrs. Handcock took place in 1840, and Lord Clanricarde seemed to have some particular reason for wishing not to have been within the four seas in the latter part of the year 1840. He represented that it was impossible he could have seen Mrs. Handcock throughout the year 1840, because he spent that Winter in Russia; he might have done so, but it was put beyond all doubt by the written documents that not only was he in this country, but that Mrs. Handcock was his guest in the month of October, 1840, at Portumna Castle. The quarrel having taken place upon the supposition that Mrs. Handcock and Lord Clanricarde were rather more familiar than it was desirable for the husband they should be, a deed of separation was executed on the 31st of July, 1841. The parties having been a considerable time separated, and while Mr. Handcock was on the continent, some time in 1841, an infant appeared in the world: but, extraordinary to say, nobody could tell whose child that was, *[laughter,] where he was born, or who was his* father. It would be a rash attempt to conjecture who the father was, for it was a wise man that knew his own father, but people generally understood who their mother was. *[Laughter.]* Lord Clanricarde was very precise on this point, for he said he could not state anything as to the birth or parentage of the minor respondent, John Delacour, and that he never saw him until he was apparently about three or four years old, as he recollects, and he positively says that Mrs. Handcock never stated or intimated to him who were the parents of John Delacour. How that came to pass, he (the Attorney-General) did not know; but perhaps the lady thought it quite unnecessary to give the noble Marquis any information on that point. [Laughter.] Mr. Handcock having gone to France Lord Clanricarde and Mrs. Handcock also appeared there, and it seemed he (Mr. Handcock) endeavored to conceal himself, for he appeared under the fictitious name of Captain Browne, not being anxious to see either Lord Clanricarde or Mrs. Handcock. Mr. Handcock returned to England in 1843, and was found very ill, lodging at a place called Michael's-road, Brompton. Lord Clanricarde swore in his affidavit that he brought Josephine to her father there, and that afterwards a reconciliation took place between Mr. and Mrs. Handcock, through his instrumentality, owing to which a friendly feeling was created in the minds of Josephine and her sisters towards him. If this were so, there was no one who should not appreciate the kindness of this peer in finding out this poor infirm old gentleman in the last stage of his miserable existence, and endeavoring to soothe his last moments by conveying to him his wife and children. A notice had been served on the respondent in this case to produce a diary which the eldest daughter, Josephine, appeared to have kept, and he (the Attorney General) had examined it, and anything more touching than the account so given by that young lady of the miserable scene she then witnessed he never read. The father was in custody of a spy of Mrs. Handcock, who was in her pay—her object being to acquire the custody of these children and the control of their fortunes. It was known that he had made a will by which his brother-in-law was to have been intrusted with that most delicate office of protecting his children, and the spy placed about him endeavored to betray all parties, his object being to obtain a will in his own favor. Mr. Handcock's affections having been aroused, he was ultimately prevailed upon to make a will, by which he appointed the wife whom he had discarded the guardian of his daughters. He was attended in his illness by Dr. Paris, the family physician of Lord Clanricarde; he was also attended by Rev. Mr. Iron, and the affidavits showed that it was a most frightful deathbed. His brother was anxious to see him, and, though Dr. Paris was pledged to secrecy as to where the unfortunate gentleman lived, he felt bound to tell his brother, who hastened to the dying man, but did not arrive until after he had breathed his last. In July, 1843, he died, and in the following month Mrs. Handcock presented a petition to that Court, stating that there were only three children of her marriage, and an order was made appointing her guardian of their persons, and the Marquis of Clanricarde the guardian of their fortune. They had many relations of station and respectability, but he admitted that a peer for a guardian was a great advantage, especially if the mother was in his favor; for, though his affection for the children might be very great, he could not have for them such a touching affection as he had for the mother; and, therefore, whatever his desire for their interest might be, it was hardly too much to say that it did not overcome his anxiety for her. As a first step, the noble lord being the guardian of the fortune of these young ladies, and the mother having a jointure of £700 a year, and a property at Tuam, his lordship made her an allowance of £1,500 a year for their support. She also got the mansion-house of Canentrilla and 40 acres of the domain rent free, and the noble lord gave her £600 to furnish it. Yet, notwithstanding all this, from the very moment Mrs. Handcock became the guardian of her daughters, she never ceased her lamentations about her poverty. She made constant declarations that she had nothing. One would not mind her declarations so much, but practically, she acted as if, instead of having £2,000 a year, she was in the utmost penury. It appeared in evidence uncontradicted, that she did not find suitable food for her daughters, that she did not find suitable clothes, and she was peculiarly saving in fuel. He could state positively that during the time they resided in this mansion, a more abject state of misery than those young ladies were kept in, he hardly remembered ever to have read of. He could not but apprehend that their early and premature deaths were owing much to the manner in which they were starved, and he trusted in God they were not designedly so. During this time the boy called John Delacour here, but who went by a euphonious name, and one, perhaps, to which he had as good a title—John De Burgh—was living in the house. Instead of being treated as the unhappy daughters were, this adopted son was indulged in every possible manner; they were obliged to perform even menial services for him, and it would appear that greater cruelty never was exercised by a jailer in the worst of times to his prisoners than this unnatural mother displayed towards her daughters, especially when they thwarted this young adopted child of hers. Josephine attained her age in June, 1846, and Anne Mary in May, 1847; up to that period Honoria appeared to be forgotten altogether, her mother keeping her out of society as much as possible. Both the former daughters executed disentailing deeds in 1847, the grantee being Lord Clanricarde. After that, Mrs. Handcock took her daughters to Paris, and lived there part of 1847 and 1849; but Lord Clanricarde gave no information respecting them, and one would suppose, from his affidavit, that he never saw them, save during the few moments the deeds were being executed, and always in the absence of the mother. In 1847 Anne Mary manifested signs of great delicacy, and her mother got her to make a will, which she afterwards destroyed, as one of the witnesses believed, despite her mother's coercion. In 1849, Anne Mary died at Saltern, and the estates being invested in Honoria and Josephine, they executed disentailing deeds to Lord Clanricarde. It would appear that Josephine's end was near approaching in February, 1851, and that she made a will, which was drawn by Lord Clanricarde, by which she bequeathed to her mother £10,000, to be paid on the marriage of her sister, and, in the event of her sister dying without issue before her mother, her landed estates to be sold and the proceeds given to her mother absolutely. The curious fact in all these transactions was, that Lord Clanricarde swore that they were all done without the knowledge of the mother. On the 26th of June, 1851, Josephine died, and it was sworn that their exemplary mother exhibited neither emotion nor regret, and looked upon it as the accomplishment of her most desired end. While in England they resided at the house of Mrs. Nicholls, who swore that the children were left without the common necessaries of life, and that when, after a long absence, their mother returned to them, she grew angry at Honoria's extravagance, because she got something to eat and drink. This witness also stated that Mrs. Handcock used to be visited by a gentleman called "Clan," [laughter,] and that he used to let himself into the house, sometimes by a latch-key, and at other times Mrs. Handcock used to let him in. Lord Clanricarde said that subsequently to and before the execution of the deeds, in the absence of Mrs. Handcock, Honoria, without previous inquiry, expressed a wish to execute a deed; that she requested him to become a trustee therein, and that he refused to do so unless she reserved to herself a power of revocation; but it would be conclusively shown that after the execution of these deeds Honoria never had possession of them in reality or substance. Mrs. Nicholls having turned Mrs. Handcock out, she then went to the house of Mrs. Jarvis, who proved that Mrs. Handcock exercised the most unlimited control over Honoria; she proved acts of tyranny with the detail of which he would not trouble the Court; but she deposed to one act which surpassed in villainy anything he ever remembered to have heard of—that villainous woman told Mrs. Jarvis that the boy Delacour was the child of one of her daughters by a French gentleman of position. Mrs. Handcock next went to the house of a Mrs. Dedney, and they had evidence that in this house the same absolute control and complete slavery continued, and that there was nothing to which she looked so longingly as to the death of her children; the death of her children seemed to have been the object of her life. Mrs. Handcock

told the women of this house that the boy was the son of a great person living in France, and the depositions of this same witness showed that Honoria was almost deprived of the necessaries of life. Menial offices were performed by Honoria, and it appears that Mrs. Handcock went to a brandy-bottle on the sideboard, which did not improve her temper. On one occasion the boy struck Honoria on the face, and frequently said, when in presence of Mrs. Handcock, "I wish you were dead." In addition to the other deeds, Mrs. Handcock got from her sick daughter, on the brink of the grave, a bond for £4,000. The fate which she so anxiously desired for her daughter Providence designed for herself. In the month of February, 1853, she took seriously ill, and directed Mr. Gibson to prepare her will, by which she left all her property to the boy Delacour, with the exception of a £50 legacy to her daughter. Her executors found that this lady, who had during her life complained so much of her poverty, died worth nearly £20,000. However, her saving this money was quite consistent with the case that this woman possessed dominion over this property from beginning to end, and kept her daughters her slaves, tyrannizing over them in every imaginable way; and now that Court was called upon, for the sake of this nameless boy, to give away the inheritance of the Handcock family. Honoria died on the 12th of December, 1853, intestate. Her solicitor wrote to the heir-at-law to come and take possession of his property. He subsequently discovered that the deeds bore a different construction, and from whom did he learn this? From Robert Powel, the agent and attorney of Lord Clanricarde. He would have remained ignorant of it to that hour if the attorney of Lord Clanricarde—he who was only a passing friend, dropping in now and then when a deed was to be executed, sometimes with his footman or butler accompanying him—a casual acquaintance—if he had not informed him of his mistake. The learned counsel then entered into the legal principles applicable to the case, and concluded by calling on his Lordship not to deprive his client of the inheritance to which he was legally and equitably entitled.

The reading of the documentary evidence on the part of the petitioner having concluded, witnesses were examined at length, and arguments had. The report then adds:

"It was expected that judgment would be given in this extraordinary case to-day, at the sitting of the Court, in accordance with the announcement made on the last day the matter was mentioned before his Lordship, or at least that some statement would be made as to whether the parties had agreed to a compromise which the Court could sanction. But on his Lordship taking his seat, another case was called on, and no reference was made to the cause of Handcock vs. Delacour, which has excited so much interest. The reason of this is understood to be, that the compromise, which had been pending for several days, has been at length finally effected, and it is supposed that the Court is not averse to the terms of it. These terms are: The petitioner, Handcock, the heir-at-law, is to get the estates, on the condition that she shall pay to the respondent Delacour the sum of £20,000 on his attaining his age, and in the meantime paying four per cent. on the amount. The respondent is now nearly fourteen years of age, and, in the event of his dying before he reaches twenty-one, the petitioner will not have to pay the £20,000, but will have the estates free of any charge stated in this matter save the payment of the interest. It also agreed that the deeds and the will upon which the opponent founded his claim shall be cancelled, provided the Court shall sanction the arrangement entered into. The respondent being a minor, and a ward of the Court, the sanction of the Lord Chancellor is necessary for the carrying out of the agreement, and it is understood that he will pronounce his acquiescence in a formal judgment on Monday. In this event it is believed that he will recommend or direct that an act of Parliament shall be obtained to establish beyond all question the petitioner's title to the estates of the Handcock family, which have been in issue in the cause."

Political Pleasantries.

From the London Press.

TWO EPITAPHS.

(After Goldsmith's "Retaliation.")

Here lies Aberdeen, whom a wild freak of fate
Pitched from ruling the Kirk to confusing the State.
With the heart of a Satrap, the head of a nurse,
He had just enough gumption the bad to make worse;
But the arts of a Statesman mistook each poor shift,
After "drifting to war" sent our armies adrift.
Too dull and too vain a mistake to recall,
Our foes hailed his rule as the dawn of our fall—
For "destruction which follows on madness," they said,
Must await the doomed nation that chooses such a head.
Two years of unfortunate bungling revealed,
He could fight in the Council, if not in the field.
When he suddenly turned, and in terror went out,
What the Commons but asked what he had been about,
And betook him to guide the Kirk session in peace,
For the Court and the Country "a happy release."

Here, in grim desperation, his last service done,
In the midst of his victims reposes Lord John:
None so daring as he an exploit to begin,
Or so rapid to quit it when once fairly in—
A mixture most subtle of courage and fear—
Still snatching the rudder though fearful to steer;
Mistaking ill-temper for wit in debate,
And placemen's hack-phrases for maxims of State.
As "sincere but mistaken in judgment" he passed,
But ill-company shattered his good name at last.
The most paradoxical his of all ends—
First his friends to set up and then upset his friends!

From the Same.

THE NAPIER AND THE GRAHAM.

A Nautical Vaudeville.

The Admiralty—The First Lord is discovered in an easy chair, and reading the newspapers, apparently much amused with their contents.

Sir James—Dear me, dear me! Shocking mismanagement, upon my word; shocking, indeed. Poor Newcastle! (Reads.) "No arrangement, no system, everybody at cross-purposes in the Crimea." Very sad. Ha! ha! An amiable man—too amiable—but very incapable. Ha! ha! How he does catch it! Sidney Herbert, too—they give it to him hot and hot. Ha! ha! I ought to be thankful. My lines have fallen in pleasant places. Not much to annoy me. Expeditions out of my hands. Sadly severe, these papers; but perhaps where men require, like my friends Dukey and Sid, to be kept up to the collar, a good ship hand is the right thing. (Reads.) "Helpless and brainless, those who should administer the system——"

Servant enters.

Servant—Sir Charles Napier, my Lord.

Sir James (discomforted)—The d—— (checking himself)—the d—ear old fellow! Show him up instantly. (Aside.) Confound him; when I'm alone, too. I wish the porter downstairs was a policeman.

Enter Sir Charles.

Sir James (radiantly)—Ha! my dear Sir Charles, welcome home; welcome to the shores of Old England, the land of the free, ha! ha! Give us your hand, my old sea-lion.

Sir Charles (sternly, and putting his hand behind him)—I didn't come here to shake hands with Sir James Graham, but to report myself to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James—Ha! ha! Very good—very good. I wish Bernal Osborne had seen that—what a capital imitation he would have given. Excellent, my dear fellow, excellent. I suppose you have been acting amateur plays in the Baltic?

Sir Charles—Acting a farce, Sir, an abominable farce, Sir James—an atrocious, abominable farce, my Lord—an outrageously atrocious and abominable farce, Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James (surprised)—Why, fighting Charley, I declare I would almost believe you in earnest!

Sir Charles (furious)—Don't call me Fighting Charley, Sir. None of your taunts, and scoffs, and sneers, Sir. I understand you.

Sir James (silkily)—If I am to understand you, my dear Admiral, I must ask you to sit down and speak calmly and temperately.

Sir Charles (bumps into a chair)—Very well, Sir. Do as I'm bid. Discipline's everything. You're on your own quarter-deck here, and have a right to give orders. Now then.

Sir James (blandly)—The initiative is palpably with yourself, my dear Sir Charles.

Sir Charles—Hang your initiatives and your palpabilities too, Sir, if you come to that. I'm a plain man, Sir, and an old salt, Sir.

Sir James (maliciously)—Salt which we rather hoped to put upon the tail of the Russian eagle—but Fate decreed it otherwise.

Sir Charles—Fate, Sir. No such thing, Sir. Don't talk like a d—d wicked Atheist, Sir. Fate had nothing to do with it. You didn't want to hurt the Russians—nothing of the kind. You wanted to hurt me, and to spoil my reputation with the people of England. And so you sent me with big ships to shallow waters, and wished me to get the ships knocked to smash against stone walls, and I wouldn't. That's the chat, Sir, as the Irish say; and Fate had no more to do with it than my—my cocked hat.

Sir James (smiling)—Ah! cocked hat. A happy illustration. The very one, I recollect, which you used so ... after our delightful dinner in Pall-mall. It was into a cocked hat that you were so good as to say you intended to knock Cronstadt.

Sir Charles—Never said anything of the kind.

Sir James—My dear friend, you do yourself injustice. You will not tell me that you did not offer that spirited alternative between St. Petersburg and another quarter, as a locality you would visit in six weeks from the time of sailing.

Sir Charles—If every fellow's speeches, after he's shipped his grog, are to be overhauled against him, I don't know that you would come off particularly well, my Lord. Now, what are you going to do for me? that's what I want to know.

Sir James (pleasingly)—Well, my dear Admiral, you have so completely done for yourself that I hardly see what there is left to us.

Sir Charles—None of your scoffs, I tell you, Sir. I'll let the country know all about you. Hang me if I don't throw myself upon the country, Sir. Everybody knows that a Napier can do everything, and that on sea, on shore, in politics, and everywhere else, a Napier is infallible. You know that, I suppose, Sir?

Sir James—The public is aware of the fact, Sir Charles, from repeated advertisements to that effect, emanating from those who ought to be best informed on the subject.

Sir Charles—Yes, Sir; and if you had given me the proper means of attack, the Emperor Nicholas would at this moment have been scratching a bear with his toothpick on the plaster of his dungeon in the Tower. Do you hear that, Sir—a bear, Sir?

Sir James, (assentingly)—I hear a bear, Admiral. Did you ever hear an old canny proverb about a bad workman always finding fault with his tools? Not that it has anything to do without our present business; indeed, I hardly know what has.

Sir Charles—I'll expose you—I'll skin you—I'll scarify you! I'll blow you out of the water, Sir!

Sir James, (meekly)—As you did Cronstadt, Admiral?

Sir Charles—I'm going to dine with Moon, the Mayor, in a few days, and see if I don't have it all out.

Sir James, (smiling)—Well, he is Conservator of the River Thames, so you'll be brothers in arms. You can tell him how you went a-wan-hopping in the Baltic—ha! ha! (Exit Sir Charles furiously.)

"THE SMASH IN THE FAMILY,"
OR, "THE VIRTUOUS FOOTMAN."

From the London Punch.

(Scenes from a domestic drama of serious interest,—as recently performed at the Theatre Royal, Westminster.)

Jaunty (A Gentleman's gentleman)........ L—d P—lm—rst—n.
John Small (Groom of the Chambers)........ L—d J—n R—ss—l.
Brass (a Footman)........ Mr. B—l Osb—rne.
Bailiffs, Creditors, &c.

(The action passes in the spacious mansion of Lord MacFoozle, in Whitehall. Time—Last week.

(Scene I—The Butler's Pantry—Jaunty and Brass discovered over a bottle of Twenty Claret.

Brass—And so you really think, Mr. Jaunty, the fam'ly must come to grief.

Jaunty (breaking a biscuit)—Case of smash, Brass.

Brass—Well, my wages is paid.

Jaunty—And you've had a goodish place of it, while it did last.

Brass—Yes, tol-lol; in fact, between ourselves, Mr. Jaunty, I don't care 'ow soon I git another as good, especially the *winds*.

Jaunty—"Wines," Brass, not "winds."

Brass—Well, wines, then. I ain't particular. But I thought what it would come to up-stairs, considerin' how we've been a-goin' it down 'ere this two year.

Jaunty—Speak for yourself, Brass. The steward's room ain't answerable for the servants' 'all.

Brass—In course not. Every man in his place—that's my motter. Though I wish you'd a-come among us a little freer, Mr. Jaunty. We've had werry pleasant times, I can tell you, at the second table. My songs 'as been admired, and though I say it, there ain't many chaps as can top me at a recitation or a bit of chaff. (Pours out a glass of wine.) Well, here's to our next merry meetin'.

Jaunty (sips his claret thoughtfully)—H'm.

Brass (anxiously)—I s'pose, though, it's a case of Queer-street? (Pointing over his left shoulder.)

Jaunty—Execution put in to-morrow, I hear.

Brass—And the governor can't settle it this time, no-how?

Jaunty—No; the creditors are tired out.

Brass—Ah, well, we've 'ad jolly times, any way. I suppose you've given warning, Mr. Jaunty?

Jaunty—No.

Brass—No! Eh? You don't say so?

Jaunty—I means to stand by the fam'ly, for the present.

Brass—Do you, though? (Aside.) Then they can't be done for, yet.

Jaunty—You see, Brass, I've seen a good deal of this sort of thing, and I've never found that sticking by a fam'ly in difficulties stood in a man's way to a new place—that is, when he couldn't do better.

Brass—Well—but such a desp'rate, rack-ruin, stick-at-nothin' fam'ly as this 'ere? Don't you think it'd look better if a feller was to wash his 'ands of 'em—come the virtuous dodge—afore the creditors, you know.

Jaunty—You can do as you like—I've taken their money, and eat their *entrées* and drunk their wines, and I mean to see 'em through it. But I've to make up my books. You can finish the bottle. [Exit Jaunty, cheerfully.]

Brass—Thank you, Mr. Jaunty (drinks, and reflects.) Now, that's a long 'eaded chap, and knows the world. He's a coming on the attached dependant lay, he is—feelin's for the fam'ly—and such like. P'raps I'd better come that game after all. I think I could gammon 'em.

Enter John Small.

Brass—Well, Mr. Small.

Small—Ah, Brass! would you obleege me by stepping out for a cab, while I fetch down my boxes.

Brass—Your boxes! What, *you* ain't goin'. Are you?

Small—Yes.

Brass—Have you given warnin'?

Small—Under the distressing circumstances to which my Lord has been reduced—by his own imprudence, I am afraid that warning from me would be thrown away. But, in fact, I have given warning—as far back as last November. I told my Lord that if things was allowed to go on as they was a goin', I couldn't stop.

Brass—Well—but you didn't go.

Small—No. I changed my mind and stopped. But little Wenom puts in execution to-morrow, and my regard for my own character won't allow me to be mixed up with that sort of thing. I'm a domestic man, Brass, I've lived in steady families.

Brass—But Mr. Jaunty's a goin' to see 'em through it.

Small—Mr. Jaunty is a giddy young man, and he can do as he likes. I must consider my future prospects, and keep clear of such messes. Besides—(he pauses)—

Brass—Well (curiously.)

Small—Between ourselves, I can't abide the 'ouse steward—

Brass—What, Mr. Merrypebbles. I 'stes him; he's a serious cove—he is.

Small—It's not that I dislike seriousness. But I can't abear intrigue—and if I'd been in *his* shoes—

Brass—You'd a kept things straight, eh?

Small—It's not for me to boast; but I remember in my great grandfather's time, when the great Lord Chatham—

Brass—Oh—stow that—I don't know anything about 'istory; take a glass of wind. (Pushes the bottle to him.)

Small—I never drink. But about that cab.

Brass—I'll tell the porter to call one. (Going.)

Small—By the way, Brass, you needn't mention to any of the servants that I'm going.

Brass—All right. I'm fly. (Aside)—Don't want his boxes overhauled, I'll bet a pound. (Exit Brass.)

Small—Yes—there's that great city man, Mr. Bull, wants a butler. He's one of my Lord's chief creditors, and if he hears that I left my Lord's because I couldn't stand the goin's on in this 'ouse, he'll think all the better o' me when I apply for the situation. Jaunty's got an eye on it, I know, and if I can only steal a march on him—and then my character's all I have to depend on.

Reenter Brass.

Brass—All right! Cab's at the area-gate, and there's nobody in the front kitchen. You can slip out unbeknown.

Small—You won't peach?

Brass—Oh, honor bright! You done *me* a good turn when I applied for this 'ere place; and then I'm like you, I can't abear that 'ere Merrypebbles—a sanctified, argufying beggar.

Small—Good-bye, Brass. If you'll take my advice, you'll cut this too, before the row comes.

Brass—Thank you, Mr. Small. But I've my dodge, too. Only you wait till to-morrow. But you'll want a hand with your boxes. You ain't werry strong in the back, you know.

Small—Thank you—if you would be so kind. They're outside. (Exit Brass.) How astonished they'll be to-morrow, when they find I'm gone. The best thing is not to get into a mess. But, when you are in, the next best thing's to get quietly out of it, and leave other folks to shift for themselves.

Reenter Brass with a Box.

Brass—My eyes, this *is* a back-breaker. (Cautiously.) I say, it ain't the plate, is it?

Small—(indignantly.) Sir! it's books—the History of England since the Peace of Utrecht.

Brass—Well, it's precious 'eavy. Come along. (Exeunt.)

Scene II.—The Hall of Lord MacFoozle's mansion. Furniture in confusion. Broker's men in possession. Indignant Creditors. Mr. Brass slightly elevated.

Ruthless Creditor—A pretty state of things—waste, carelessness—no accounts—no money—no nothing.

Brass (groans)—Ah, you may say that.

Simple-minded Creditor—Unlimited port and sherry at the servants' table.

Brass (groans)—Port and sherry! 'Ock and champagne, bless you!

Simple-minded Creditor—Is it possible!

Brass—Lor! The things I've seen in this family! Why, no later than last night, there was servants a drinkin' twenty claret in the butler's pantry.

Ruthless Creditor—And their wine account running for three years!

Brass—And the wine, too! Oh, the goin' on 'ere 'as been enough to blow the roof off.

Simple-minded Creditor—There—you see—even their own servants cry shame on 'em.

Brass—Ah, but I'm a man o' good principles, I am; and allays brought up wirtuous (hiccups). My 'eart's bled, it 'as, often and often, at the riotin's, and the profane swearin', and loose singin', and such like, in the servants 'all. But what's a poor young man to do?

Simple-minded Creditor—Ah, what indeed (to the other creditors)! This is the way the aristocracy ruin the humbler classes, to whom they ought to be an example.

Brass—Yes—they've tried 'ard to ruin me. But they couldn't. And I washes my 'ands of 'em—now and always. And if any gent 'ere 'ad a situation for a poor young chap, as is ready to make hisself gen'rally agreeable—that is—I mean useful, and understands an 'oss, and can wait at table. I ain't above a light porter's place—where there's another kept.

Simple-minded Creditor—I feel it would be a Christian act to help one whose principles do him so much credit. I've advertised for a young man of pious character—

Knowing Creditor—Then *this* chap won't suit you. For the last time I saw him was in a very bow-come-you-so state at the Cider Cellars.

Brass—Blowed if I ever was—

Knowing Creditor (sternly)—Take care, Mr. Brass, I know you, (to Simple-minded Creditor,) and perhaps when I tell you—(whispers to him.)

[The eye-brows of the Simple-minded Creditor keep gradually rising; Mr. Brass's countenance falls in the same proportion.

Simple-minded Creditor—Good gracious! Is it possible?

Knowing Creditor—So much for "the virtuous footman!"

INDIA AND CHINA.

On Saturday last we published a telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail. We have now received our letters and papers by the Marseilles route. The following are the letters of our correspondents at Bombay and Calcutta:

"Bombay, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

"The most important news of the fortnight is the dispatch by the overland route of our first reinforcements from India to the army in the Crimea. The first division of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars left Bombay on the 10th of January, on board the *Punjaub* and *Sultana*, towed by the *Victoria* and *Auckland*. The *Punjaub* took 330 horses and the same number of men; the *Sultana* 84, and each of the steamers a smaller number. The remainder of the regiment sail in about ten days. Altogether they will muster 650 sabres. Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, equally strong, are also on their way to Bombay, to embark for the Crimea, *via* Suez. A third Queen's Cavalry Regiment, the 12th, might well be spared from Bungalore, as with the Madras Regular Cavalry and the Irregular Horse of the Nizam's contingent, we have without them a cavalry force more than equal to anything that could be brought against it in Southern India. It is said that several infantry regiments are to follow; but I find that this report is at least premature. It is, however, stated on good authority that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers *Norma*, *Pekin* and *Precursor* have been taken up to convey troops from Bombay to Suez. If it was required, India could well spare a contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 excellent troops, as long as Lord Dalhousie remains at the helm.

"The Burmese Embassy, from which so much was expected, has ended in disappointment. Till their final interview the Ambassadors had demanded nothing, and the sole object of the Embassy had appeared to be the cultivation of friendly relations and the establishment of free commerce and diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese and the British; but at the farewell reception a scene took place which is described in the Calcutta papers as follows:

"'After a little of the usual complimentary language had passed that is stereotyped for State interviews, the Burmese Envoy proclaimed that he had "come by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burmah."

"'We are informed that, despite this unforeseen explosion, the Governor General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major Phayre to make the following reply—or words to this effect—"Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over these possessions." The Envoy, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer; but having been entrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter.'

"'The reply of the Governor General will no doubt be considered by some to partake a little too much of the 'Cambyses' vein,' but those acquainted with the character of Orientals will pronounce it to be the best answer which he could have made.'

"It is not at all likely that the King of Ava will venture to declare war against us openly, but it is possible that he may again shelter and encourage the bands of dacoits that kept the country in a state of siege the year before last; if so, he will either be deposed or 'mediatised.'

Hong Kong, Dec. 19, 1854.

The regular mail of the 27th inst. is superseded by the dispatch of one to-day, *via* Calcutta, and the alteration will be continued for the present. The mail steamer *Chusan*, which we advised had put back to Singapore, has not yet made her appearance. We are without later dates from Europe than the 9th October.

Since the 12th inst. we have little of change to notice.

The presence at Canton of a strong naval force, British and American, has apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city, and the two parties remain relatively in the same position as when we last wrote. However, some desultory fighting has been going on on the river and in the neighborhood of the city.

His Excellency Admiral Sir James Stirling left here for Canton on the 12th inst. in Her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, accompanied by Her Majesty's steamer *Styx*, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary; his Excellency Sir John Bowring, followed in Her Majesty's steamer *Rattler* the next day.

☞ We understand a meeting of the British and American authorities had taken place in Canton to consider the peculiar state of matters, but nothing whatever has transpired. His Excellency Sir John Sterling has inspected the neighborhood of the foreign residences, with a view of being prepared, in case of emergency, to render the most efficient assistance.

We have various reports of communications made to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary by the imperial authorities and the rebel chief, but, being unable to trace them to any reliable source, we forbear to give details. In our next we may be in a position to write definitely. We may, however, mention that it is generally believed his Excellency Sir John Bowring will avail himself of the present opportunity to endeavor to gain admission into the city.

Trade at Canton does not show the least animation.

From Shanghai we have no later dates than the 4th inst.

Dates from Foochow are to the 7th inst. Business in tea at from 8.2 to 17, short, for common congou. Increased difficulties existed in settling for ground. Several lots which had been paid for and the title deeds surrendered, foreigners could not obtain possession of. The absence of a man-of-war is most severely felt, and looking to the growing importance of the port, which has already exported 14,000,000 lbs. of tea since the first July last, and several vessels loading, and on their way up, we consider protection by the presence of a vessel-of-war highly necessary.

From Amoy our advices are to the 12th instant. Cotton was being moved off, but large shipments have gone forward. Yarn was in more inquiry.

We have dates from Manilla to the 11th instant. Freights to Great Britain £4 to £5. Exchange on England, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 8½d. for six months prompt bills.

The *Centurion* has been engaged to convey to England the invalids of Her Majesty's 59th regiment.

At Canton—Exchanges on England for six months' prompt bills 4s. 9½d. on India 223r. to $100. Freights to England nominal, at £4 10s., and no vessel loading.

Bullion—Sycee silver, 6 to 8 per cent. premium; gold, $21 60; Carolus dollars, 25 per cent. premium.

Our latest dates are—from England, 9th October; Calcutta, 17th November; Bombay, 13th November; Singapore, 20th November; Manila, 11th December; Sydney, 9th October; Shanghai, 4th December.

In Harbor—H. M. ship Spartan, and Spanish war steamer Reina de Castilla. At Canton—H. M. steamer Barracouta, H. M. steamer Rattler, H. M. steamer Styx, H. M. ship Comus, and United States sloop J. P. Kennedy. At Whampoa—H. M. ship Winchester, United States frigate Macedonian, and steamer Powhattan. At Macao—Portuguese corvette Dom Joao I. At Amoy—H. M. brig Bittern. At Foochow—H. M. schooner Saracen. At Shanghai—H. M. steamer Encounter, H. M. brig Grecian, H. M. sloop Racehorse, H. I. F. M. steamer Colbert and frigate La Jeanne d'Arc, United States sloop Vandalia, steamer John Hancock, and schooner F. Cooper.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts of the state of trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, show an increase of depression, caused chiefly by the very severe weather which has set in and, which has put an almost entire check upon the home trade.

At Manchester sellers had again come forward during the last few days to a greater extent than the market could bear.

At Birmingham a continued steadiness is reported as existing in the iron trade, but in many departments of business there has been a great heaviness followed by a proportionate increase of pauperism.

At Nottingham there has been a slight tendency to improvement both in the lace and hosiery branches. The labor market was not much overstocked and wages remained without material reduction.

In the woolen districts there has been no alterations, and confidence was fairly maintained.

The tallow market having slightly recovered, was firm.

In the Corn market the arrivals of all grain during the week, with the exception of Wheat, were unusually small, and in consequence of the navigation of the Thames being greatly impeded by ice, a general stagnation to business was the result. Flour was unaltered and met with little demand. In Oats there was a slight advance. Barley continued neglected without difference in value. Beans were rather heavy to sell, and the terms cheaper. In Seeds, little change.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 13th inst., a fair amount of business had been done; the trade, however, were buying very sparingly. The business amounted to fully 6,000 bales—500 for exportation. The market was dull, but prices unaltered. On the 12th a limited business was done in Cotton, the sales being 4,000 bales—1,000 for exportation—prices unaltered. In the Corn market, a fair quantity of English Wheat and Flour were disposed of, but otherwise the trade was very limited.

The Railway market was dull, and prices closed at a slight decline, but operations generally were unimportant.

At a special meeting of the Mexican and South American Company, held on the 12th inst., authority was given to the Directors to raise £65,000 to extend operations at Calderas, on the Coast of Chili.

In the Money market, the announcement that Lord John Russell was to proceed to Vienna, as the British Plenipotentiary in the Conference on the four points, caused a recovery in the English funds. Consols for account closed at 91 to ⅛. Bank Stock left off at 212 to 214; India Stock, 222 to 226; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. premium. Foreign securities were firm. The last accounts from the Paris Bourse present a favorable reaction of more than 1 ¥ cent., in consequence of the news of Lord John Russell's intended departure for Vienna. The English Money market was unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Policy Dealers and Frauds.

The system of lottery and policy dealing is persisted in despite every effort to suppress it on the part of the authorities. Every means that ingenuity can suggest,—every stratagem that art can devise, are resorted to for the purpose of deluding the unwary, and victimizing the unsuspecting. A gentleman called at the Mayor's office yesterday with two letters, which he handed to His Honor, as having been placed in his box at the Post-Office. The plan adopted is to send printed circulars of an enticing character to their partners or agents in different sections of the country for distribution. They select as the special objects of their attention and designs, unsuspicious countrymen and farmers, who are more easily led into their snares. These men, captivated by the high premiums held out, easily swallow the bait, and forthwith send for a ticket to the impostors, who have, for the occasion, borrowed another name, or some supposititious individual's title, and, having been thus provided, procure a box at the Post-Office, make their regular calls, receive his letters, pocket their contents, and gloat over their success: "Mr. S. F. Bowers, New-York, Box No. 323, Post-Office," was addressed by Jeremiah S. Hobson, as follows:

Please send me one tickett in Class 66, Patagonc Institute to be Drawn Friday March the 16, 1855.
I enclose two dollars to your Address, pleas forward the tickett
West Buxton
York Co Me
Feb. 2[illegible] 1855
Yours Resp
JEREMIAH S. HOBSON.

As if one dupe in the same family was not sufficient, gulled by the prospect of a golden harvest the following epistle also came to light:

Mr. S. F. Bowers,
Sir,
Please send me one tickett In Class 13 Susquehanna Canal to be drawn wednesday March 7th 1855 I enclose my tickett to you and the balance in money being $58 in cash
West Buxton
York Co Me
Feb 26th 1855,
Yours Resp
CHAS. HOBSON.

It is needless to say that the writer of the latter note is *still* looking after his fifty-eight dollars, but the probability of his finding that amount is very doubtful. The two dollars sent by Mr. Jeremiah S. Hobson has been considerately appropriated by Mayor Wood to a better purpose than that gentleman intended, viz: he handed it to Colonel Ming with instructions to send it to James Brown, Esq., President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be by him disposed of.

Garret Laser, keeper of a lottery office, No. 3 Cannon-street, and Joseph T. Bun, No. 534½ Grand-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Osborne, on the charge of keeping Policy Offices at the above named places. Also Joseph Petty of No. 534½ Grand-street, for the same offence. The charges were sustained against the accused, and the parties were held to bail.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular meeting of this Board was held at the Merchant's Bank yesterday, the President, Mr. Pelatiah Perit, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the balloting for new members was proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected: John L. Aspinwall, Edward A. Lambert, Samuel W. Comstock, David Oliphant, William E. Dodge.

Mr. S. G. Glidden read the report of the Committee to whom were referred the consideration of the Apprentice law, suggesting the establishment of a Marine School in the ports of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the training of boys in the service of the Mercantile Marine. The Committee had arrived at the conclusion that the bill would not be for the benefit of shipowners. On motion the report was adopted.

Two memorials were then presented to the Board, one from the Board of Trade at Buffalo, and another from the Board of Trade at Pittsburg, relating to desired improvements in the Western waters. The President moved that the same be referred to a Special Committee to report. Messrs. Anson G. Phelps, Blunt, and Trask, were nominated such Committee.

A memorial from Mr. E. Meriam, addressed to the Board, was next taken up. It caused a long and rather warm debate, and was finally, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Blunt presented a memorial opposing the removal of Quarantine. It was addressed to the Legislature at Albany, and was read aloud by the Clerk. Mr. Blunt moved that it should be sent to Albany.

Mr. Royal Phelps seconded the motion.

Mr. Browne thought that the Board should not desire too hasty legislation. He thought that the memorial should be referred to a Committee. Such an important subject ought to have at least one week for consideration. He moved that it be referred to a Special Committee, to report on Wednesday next. Passed. The Committee to consist of members appointed by the Chair. Messrs. Blunt, Phenix and Royal Phelps were named by the President.

Mr. Phenix, in introducing a memorial to the notice of the Board, remarked that considerable opposition was manifested by the mercantile community towards the proposed removal of public buildings up town. Merchants have already petitioned and their petition, he believed, had gone to the Common Council. It had been suggested that the Board of Commerce should also take action in the matter. Mr. Phenix read his memorial on the subject. The United States Buildings, he added, were to be located in Chambers-street, where the Post-office would most probably go too. He had just returned from Washington, where he believed the thing was settled. It would inflict a most serious inconvenience on the mercantile and trading community, if the Public Buildings were removed to Madison-square, or any other great distance up town.

A motion to refer the resolution to a Select Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Board, was made and passed. The Committee to consist of Messrs. Phenix, G. Curtis and S. G. Glidden.

The Board then adjourned.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

The book at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, (at 11½ o'clock,) presented as cheering an appearance as the bright day that heralded in the first day of Spring. *Not an ink-mark* at that hour was to be seen on the pages devoted to the registry of offences; not so hitherto—at any hour after the office had been opened, this reporter could commence the work of the day—it was otherwise yesterday, the day, (that is, the business part of it,) at the Mayor's office, was well advanced before any occupation offered. They sat and talked, and listened, and visited each group, and officer, and Clerk, and Justice, yet all in vain, not a solitary item could be procured. This is an auspicious state of affairs to open the Spring campaign with, and augurs well for the well-being of the City and its inhabitants.

Finally, the following complaints were registered:

Peter Morris & Co., No. 45 Duane-street, complains that the upper story of their building, used for the storage of wood patterns, has been damaged by a number of bullets, fired by some persons in the building on Pearl-street, in the rear of the foundry of complainant.

Mrs. Mary Benson—that Michael Dugan and wife, No. 645 Hudson-street, keep her clothing from her on illegal charge.

Margaret Boothwick, Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues—that Jas. Malcauson, No. 249 Fourteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, keeps her husband's hat and gold pencil, on which he advanced her ten shillings. He now refuses to give them back unless she pays him full value for the same, which is about $7.

Chas. Pike—that he was swindled out of $9 by a mock auctioneer, named Reeves, No. 140 Broadway. The money was returned.

Wm. White complains that the blasting in the sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, is dangerous to the lives of citizens.

That Stone-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street, is constantly obstructed with carts, and that bales of cotton are rolled out from Nos. 1 and 3 Stone-street, endangering lives.

That gangs of boys assemble in the Bowery, between Spring and Houston-streets, annoying the neighbors as well as the passers-by.

That the yard attached to No. 67 Catharine-street is in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

That the vacant lot in Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, is a nuisance, being a deposit for every kind of filth, and that it has also in it a deep cellar, without protection, which is a very dangerous nuisance.

That meat is exposed for sale at the northwest corner of Broome and Norfolk-streets, the same being within 300 yards of the market, which is contrary to law.

That the sidewalk is obstructed at the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets (at the Bank) by a large stone.

That Smith-street, from Hammersly to King, is in a bad condition, the same being encumbered with snow and ice.

That persons coming out of the saloon No. 118 Spring-street are in the habit of committing nuisances, much to the annoyance of persons passing by.

City Railroads and the Mayor.

The following extracts from a letter received by the Mayor, from the Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, may prove interesting:

The ordinance sent in by you to the Common Council on the 19th inst. meets the cordial approval of the Directors of this road, and they have already ordered gates to be placed on the front platforms of their cars, in anticipation of its adoption. Their experience has proved the danger and loss in the way of damages for injuries incurred from persons jumping on and off the front platform, while the cars were in motion.

There is one point to which I am directed to call your Honor's attention, as a matter which might be with propriety embodied in this ordinance.

Frequent complaints have been made as to the obstruction of cross streets, by the stopping of cars and omnibuses to take up and discharge passengers. Where the stopping is made on the street crossings, it frequently causes collisions with vehicles crossing at right angles the line of the road, and still more frequently blocks the crossing to the inconvenience of foot passengers up and down, who are detained till the crosswalk is cleared. To obviate this, and in furtherance of their policy to do away as far as possible any objection made to the running of cars through the public streets, this Company have directed their cars to stop in going up in all cases *above* the street crossing, and in going down *below* it, and endeavor to give ample notice of their so doing through the newspapers, and by posting notices similar to those in the cars.

Until this rule is enforced against all cars and omnibuses, it will not be generally understood. When once understood, it would appear as convenient as the present system, and each passenger would make it convenient to take or leave a car or stage on the corner prescribed by ordinance, and the cross streets, so far as they are concerned, would be always open.

At present they find the management a losing one, peculiarly, inasmuch as passengers are not satisfied with the cars not stopping to take them up wherever they are hailed, and will not walk over to the place where they are allowed to stop, and the omnibuses being subject to no such rule, cut in and pick them up.

The Company further ask that an ordinance be passed to make the rule general, that the directors are disposed to abandon it, if this is not done.

Shows from the Company's report that the road is not profitable, having paid a dividend of only 3½ per cent. in thirteen months. The Company are opposed to any reduction of fare and increase of tax, as they would be unable to run their cars if such were the case,—also submitted that they paid a tax last year of $8,030 66 and are opposed to having the track extended to Forty-fourth-street, as the number of passengers between Forty-second-street and Forty-fourth-street is less than two to a car; and finally that the books of the Company are open for inspection, in which all the transactions of said Company are set forth, and invite examination.

Minors and Junk Dealers.

Pierre D. Van Horsen has appeared at the Mayor's Office to make complaint against Michael Regan, who keeps a junk shop at No. 474 Water-street, which is the resort of young thieves of both sexes, who are in the habit of stealing cotton along the wharves, and selling it to Regan. Yesterday morning complainant went to the junk shop, where he saw seven boys from the age of eight to twelve years, who are known to be thieves, who were in the act of selling old junk to Regan.

The defendant was fined $5 and admonished. His license was not revoked according to the Mayor's instructions, in consideration of his family.

Launch.

Will be launched from the ship-yard of Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Nineteenth-street, East River, on Saturday, 3d of March, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., the steamer *Ariel*, of 2,300 tons burden, for Commodore C. Vanderbilt. She is fully completed on the stocks, having her engine and boilers on board ready to connect, thus fitting her for sea at a few hours' notice.

☞ The *Scottish Guardian* states that the Senatus of the University of Edinburg has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John Leslie of New-York.

☞ A pawnbroker who refused to give an account of the sale of certain goods which had been pledged, was brought to the Mayor's office, and compelled to restore $45 to the complainant.

☞ A young girl sixteen years old, who had become an inmate of a house of bad repute in Church-street, was yesterday restored to her mother through the orders of the Mayor.

☞ The Mayor intends revoking the license of any person who shall abuse the powers conferred upon him, on an affidavit being made of the fact.

LONG ISLAND.

The Ladies' Union Benevolent Association of East Brooklyn.

The members of the above named Society held their regular weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, at which time the reports of Committees were read, from which we gather the following facts.

This Association is composed of the ladies of the different churches of East Brooklyn for the purpose of clothing and feeding the poor and needy. They have relieved so far about 40 families, about one-third of which are Americans.

On the 24th of November last the ladies had a festival, from which they raised about	$175
Received by donation about	20
Making total receipts about	$195
Out of that they have paid:	
For provisions for the poor	$150
For cloth for clothing	20
For shoes about	10
	$180
Leaving in Treasury about	$15

The clothing is all manufactured by the ladies, and they also visit and ascertain the true condition of the poor before helping them.

Contributions to the above are respectfully solicited, which may be sent to W. K. Starkweather, Esq., No. 217 Pearl-street, and C. B. Rockwell, Knickerbocker Office, No. 340 Broadway.

A Desperate Burglar.

A burglar entered the house of Mr. Henry Belyea, at the junction of Union-avenue and Remsen-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, Wednesday night, and was surprised in his work of plundering by the entrance of Mr. Belyea, whom he attacked with a knife. Mr. B. warded off the blow, and in doing so received a severe cut on his right hand, and the burglar passed out of the house. Pursuit was made but the thief escaped. Mr. Belyea, upon examining his premises, found that about $100 in money had been stolen.

Death from Fright.

A boy, residing at No. 129 South Third-street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of a fright received a few days previous in Grand-street, when some miscreant set a ferocious dog upon him.

Losses by Fire.

The losses by fire in the Eastern District of Brooklyn during the month of February amounted to about $30,000. On this there was an insurance of $25,000.

Accident.

Ellen Fitzgerald, a girl 11 years of age, was run over by a horse attached to a cart in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured. Officer Shishore, of the Fourth District Police, took her to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Prison—Monthly Report.

The report of Mr. Ellis, City Marshal, shows that sixty-one persons have been committed to the Jersey City Prison during the month of February, just ended, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	32	Keeping disorderly house	2
Drunk and disorderly	10	Vagrancy	3
Disorderly	2	Horse racing in streets	1
Assault	2	Abandoning family	1
Stealing	2	Fighting dogs	3
Swindling	2	Suspicion of theft	1
Total			61

The nativity of the prisoners is as follows: Ireland, 47; England, 5; Germany, 2; France, 1; and United States 6, of which number one was colored. The number confined in the same prison in February, 1854, was 66.

A Caution.

Understanding that a man professing to be a Hungarian has been and is now using very extensively, for the collection of funds, a letter with my name attached to it, the public are hereby cautioned against any such application for aid, as the only letter he ever received from me was given him nearly two years ago, for a specific and temporary object, and signed by me, conjointly with another individual. John J. Owen.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1855.

Fires in February.

The following table shows the losses by fire in different parts of the country, during the last month, in all cases where the individual losses equaled $10,000.

Feb. 1, New-Orleans	$150,000
Feb. 2, Near Quebec	12,000
Feb. 2, Galena, Wis., stores	15,000
Feb. 2, Pennsylvania Railroad bridge	10,000
Feb. 3, Boston, factory	10,000
Feb. 4, Brooklyn, ropewalk	25,000
Feb. 4, Granada, Miss., stores	160,000
Feb. 5, New-York, stores and shops	70,000
Feb. 5, Peoria, Ill., factory	10,000
Feb. 5, Trivoli Hollow, N. Y., factory	25,000
Feb. 7, Mattapoisett, Mass.	20,000
Feb. 7, New-York, dwelling	30,000
Feb. 7, Branford, Conn., factory	10,000
Feb. 8, Toledo, Ohio, stores	10,000
Feb. 8, Covington, Ky., stables and horses	12,000
Feb. 10, Boston, stores	20,000
Feb. 11, Mobile, stores	25,000
Feb. 12, Gorham, N. H., engines, &c.	15,000
Feb. 14, Philadelphia, ropewalk	13,000
Feb. 14, Portland, Me., museum, stores, &c.	15,000
Feb. 15, Hanover, N. Y., distillery	10,000
Feb. 15, New-York, in Pearl-street	60,000
Feb. 19, Washington, La., sugar-house	15,000
Feb. 21, Buffalo, poor-house	40,000
Feb. 21, Philadelphia, shops, &c.	10,000
Feb. 22, Cleveland	12,000
Feb. 25, New-York, dry goods stores	50,000
Feb. 25, Baltimore, factory	25,000
Feb. 26, Vicksburg, houses	30,000
Feb. 27, Chicago, warehouse	25,000
Total amount	$934,000

Other fires in February remaining to be heard from, may considerably augment this sum. The losses by fire in January amounted to $1,325,000, making the total loss by fire during the last two months about $2,250,000. Included among the disasters during this period, is the almost entire destruction of two Southern towns, viz: Granada, in Mississippi, and Gainesville, in Alabama.

The Kane Expedition.

From the Boston Times of Wednesday.

Capt. Eagle, U. S. N., Capt. Gardner, U. S. N., Lieut. Lovell, U. S. N., and the Head Ship-carpenter attached to Charleston Navy Yard, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, a Committee to examine two steam propellers, to be purchased by the Government for the purpose of proceeding to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. Kane and his party. They yesterday made an examination of two propellers, "*Granite State*" and "*Eastern State*," which vessels are believed to be the only ones now built that are suitable and fitted for such a voyage. The ships were built in Philadelphia, the birthplace of Dr. Kane, and the owner, E. F. Lapre, Esq., of that city, has offered them at a price equivalent to only the cost of the machinery without the hull, as he feels the liveliest interest in the rescue of Dr. Kane.

Attempt to Kidnap—Great Excitement.—There was considerable excitement in this place on Friday night, growing out of an attempt by Solomon Snyder and two colored men, named James Jackson and David Thompson, to kidnap a colored boy by the name of George Clark. On Friday night David Thompson met Clark in Short-street, and asked him to go along and help carry some things to his house. Jackson took him to the house of Solomon Snyder, and as soon as they entered the door was locked on the inside. On seeing Snyder, and knowing his "profession" to be that of a slave-catcher and "kidnapper," Clark became alarmed, and ran up stairs with the view of making his escape through a window. Snyder followed him and locked the room door, at the same time saying, "Now, Mr. George, I am going to take you to your master." Clark then made for the window, and broke the sash and glass in attempting to effect an escape, but was seized by Snyder and his wife, who prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. He cried for assistance, and the noise brought a large number of persons together. Foremost among the number was Mr. Weidner Boyer, who forced both doors open and went to the rescue of Clark. Snyder and Jackson were at once arrested and taken before Justice Beader, when the above facts were elicited, and they were committed *for a further hearing* on Saturday afternoon. The other accomplice (Thompson) has not yet been arrested. At [illegible] o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a large crowd of people, white and colored, assembled in and around the Justice's office. Snyder was finally committed for trial, much to the gratification of the colored population, to whom he has long been a terror.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Herald.*

Death from Chloroform.—A young Irish woman died suddenly yesterday in Lynn, from the effects of chloroform, which was administered for the purpose of undergoing the operation of having a tooth pulled. She died in the dentist's chair.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions relating to the rights of Americans abroad were taken up and passed without debate. The resolutions recommend that in our treaties with other nations hereafter, we should secure to our citizens in foreign lands the right to meet, worship, and bury their dead according to the dictates of their own conscience and in accordance with their peculiar predilections. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was again considered, and a long and exciting debate had upon it, but no final action was taken. In the House the Army bill was under consideration, and the amendment adding two regiments was adopted.

The Foreign News.

We had two arrivals from Europe yesterday—the steamer *St. Louis*, at this port, from Havre and Southampton, Wednesday, February 14, and the *Canada*, at Halifax, from Liverpool, Saturday, February 17. The accounts are not very important, though, politically, quite stirring all over the Continent, and indicating, we should say—notwithstanding the continued confidence expressed by our Special London Correspondent in a peaceable solution at Vienna—a general embroilment of Europe in the present war.

First we have the ukase of the Emperor NICHOLAS, calling the whole people of Russia to arms; a public defiance, it is said, in answer to the accession of Lord PALMERSTON to the head of the British Ministry. Next we have the postponement of the Vienna Conferences from the 15th to the 26th February, and the announcement of the determination of the Allied Powers to confine their propositions to Russia to a single *Yes* or *No*. In other words, the bases have been acceded to by the Czar, in his instructions to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the 9th January: he will be required to answer, categorically, whether he is for Peace or continued War—Austria, Sardinia and Naples being made active participants in the struggle on the side of Turkey and the Western Powers, and Prussia, whose Ambassador is to be admitted to the Conference Board, to be required to take sides, or, in other terms, abandon her present position of neutrality. Spain and the small Italian States are expected, if they have not already done so, to join the Allies. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had left London for Vienna, and was reported in conference with the French Emperor at Paris, on his way to attend the Conferences. Sweden and the minor German States are actively marshaling their military forces for any emergency that may arise, demanding their participation in the general war. Then we have a new contingent of 36,000 troops to be sent to the East by Great Britain, in default of the failure of the Government to enlist Foreign emissaries, and to supply the loss by death and sickness in the Crimea.

From the siege of Sebastopol the accounts are down to the 8th February. The progress of the siege is slow, and no immediate great results seem to be anticipated. The French army is to be divided and reorganized under two Generals of Grand Division, Generals PELISSIER and BOSQUET—rendering, says our dispatch, "General CANROBERT a mere cipher." The previous rumor about the difficulty with the Zouaves of the French line is much qualified. The Turks under OMAR PACHA were to be disembarked at Eupatoria on the 6th February.

LORD PALMERSTON was unanimously returned to Parliament by the electors of Tiverton. He did not appear on the hustings. Some of his friends spoke for him, and the Sheriff then declared the return as without opposition. Parliament reassembled the day before the *Canada* sailed. The Premier addressed the Commons in explanation of the circumstances which attended the reconstruction of the Ministry; but nothing new was elicited. The Austrian Government is in the London market for a new loan of fifteen million sterling, or seventy-five million dollars.

The commercial accounts are dull. Cotton in moderate demand. Flour easier in price. Indian Corn steady. The British funds 90⅞.

A Curious Case of Irish Scan. Mag.

Thirty years ago, the Earl of CLANRICARDE, head of the noble family of DE BURGO, or BURKES,—the same family with whom EDMUND BURKE, the celebrated statesman, orator, author, (and pensioner,) was proud to claim alliance,—became the husband of Miss CANNING, daughter of the eminent man whose whole life was an endeavor to obtain the Premiership of England, and who died in harness in August, 1827, after a very few months' occupancy of that high office. In England, the general ambition is for the simple Squire to become a Baronet,—for the Baronet to become a Baron, and so on until the Earl is invested with the dignity of Marquis. Of course, therefore, under the patronage of his father-in-law, (CANNING,) the Earl of CLANRICARDE was raised to the rank of Marquis. And so, in any recapitulation of his titles, he is formally described as "the trusty and well-beloved" cousin and councillor of the Queen, and is mightily honored as "*the most noble* the Marquis."

No one has been able to ascertain *how* he is "most noble." His antecedents (whether in public or private) have not shown very much nobility of mind or action. As a Whig partisan, he has successively been Ambassador Extraordinary to the Czar and Postmaster General in London. Latterly, he has made a few Anti-Aberdeen speeches in Parliament, on the War; but the most notable occurrence in his previous career has been that, having become acquainted with Mr. JOHN AULDJO, (whose book on the Ascent of Mont Blanc excited curiosity some five-and-thirty years ago,) he took him down to the celebrated hotel at Richmond, on the banks of the Thames, called "The Star and Garter," and it has been solemnly declared upon oath that this "most noble Marquis" did, there and then, play certain games with the said Mr. AULDJO, at dice and cards, whereby the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling were lost to the aforesaid "most noble" Peer and a couple of his confederates. AULDJO paid the money; no prosecution was proceeded with, and the Marquis coolly pocketed the proceeds. True it is that public opinion set in very strongly for a time. He outlived it, however, and has since figured as one of the Ministers of the Crown in England.

The knowledge of these antecedents is in a manner indispensable to the proper understanding of the curious and very interesting case of *Scan. Mag.* to which we devote some space to-day. The narrative is well told by the Irish Attorney General, Mr. BREWSTER, in an opening speech of two columns; but so abounds in *materiel* that ALEXANDER DUMAS would have spun a couple of volumes out of it, at least. So strongly is the case put against the "most noble" peer, that he is clearly put on the denial of its incidents—if deny them he can! His own affidavits confirm the main imputations, and the cause of HANDCOCK *vs.* DELACOUR (*alias* DE BURGH) promises to stand out among the annals of social depravity as exemplifying the criminality of a vile and unnatural wife and mother—the reckless immorality of her paramour, a married man in rather advanced years, and a prominent member of the British Peerage.

Gas Bills.

There is a good deal of talk among the consumers of Gas as to the quality and the cost of the article that the Manhattan Gas Company furnishes them. Some speak indignantly of the enlargement of their bills—an increase which very possibly they might find well enough accounted for if they should inquire at what time their servants from the basement and daughters from the parlor were in the habit of getting to bed. But some are confident that there has been for several years a deterioration in the quality of the article and really very much less decrease of price than we generally suppose. A gentleman has shown us to-day a receipt from the New-York Gas Company, dated 1837, when for three months the consumption of 2,200 feet of gas cost him at 70 cents the foot, $15 40. Another receipt from the Manhattan Company shows that he paid the past month of the current year for 2,200 feet at 30 cents, $6 60. He argues, inasmuch as the store he occupies was then of precisely the same size as it is now, and as he used on each occasion the same number of burners, that notwithstanding the *price* of gas has greatly decreased, its quality has with equal pace deteriorated; and that what light he paid $15 for 18 years ago, he would now have to pay $19 for. We are aware that there is very little general acquaintance with the why's and wherefore's of the varying cost and quality of gas. But inasmuch as Legislative action has been invoked with reference to the matter this Winter, the present is the time to stir up the subject and gain a little useful knowledge.

The Post-Office Site.

We wonder whether there was any truth whatever in the statement published a few days since in some of the papers, to the effect that the agents of the General Government had bought the ground on which Burton's Theatre stands in consideration of the sum of $400,000, for a Post-office. That the rumor is not entirely true we have many good reasons for believing. When it is true, we suspect that some New-York officeholders will return from Washington to their posts and bless us again with the light of their absent countenances. Meanwhile, it was shrewd in the friends of the project to circulate the story that the "fact was accomplished." It quieted those who never would consent to be quiet until they found that there was no more room to hope. It is not yet a fixed fact however. We shall not have to crowd into Chambers-street to get our letters yet. Nor do we believe, so long as such desirable sites as the lower angle of the Park and the ground which the old Brick Church cumbers, remain in the market that we shall. At any rate we hope not.

Quarantine Location.

The men of Jersey are in great commotion at the wickedness of the proposition now before our Legislature to adorn one of their sandy necks of land with beautiful hospitals. Correspondents from that owe-nothing and tax-gathering State assure us that the Quarantine buildings cannot be located on their territory on any considerations. Meanwhile the Staten Islanders are moving heaven—so far as possible—and all that portion of earth that they can start, to bring about a removal of the premises that the yellow flag so often is hoisted over, to a distance down the Bay. The Commissioners of Emigration are in a gentle perspiration with their efforts to head them off. They appeal to the feelings of the people who dislike the idea of carrying all sorts of contagious diseases up by the ship load through East River, and infecting the thousands of disabled emigrants on Ward's Island, to oppose the bill now before the Legislature. Humanitarians are in a state of excitement, too, protesting that the hulks are hardly the things to treat yellow fever patients in, however well they may be adapted to detain prisoners of war in whom it is no great object of the imprisoning party to maintain in health or to continue in life. Taken in all its aspects, the Quarantine bill is one of great interest to our people, to the men of Jersey, and to all who care a cent how sick emigrants are treated.

The celebration of the Opening of the Panama Railroad is commemorated on another page, in a special and exceedingly interesting report, by a correspondent of the DAILY TIMES, who made one of the Excursion party from this City. The party returned as far as Havana in the steamer *El Dorado*. We are indebted to the Messenger, to whose charge the dispatches for the New-York press were committed, and who arrived here late last evening, for the prompt delivery of our special report.

Mr. SOULE, our late Envoy Extraordinary—or extraordinary Envoy—to Spain, returned to the United States yesterday, in the *St. Louis*, from Havre. He remained, with his family, who accompanied him form Europe, a few hours at the Metropolitan Hotel, and then took the late afternoon train for Washington, where his interview with the Secretary of State, to-day, will no doubt prove an eventful, if not a mutually satisfactory one.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1855.

Nothing important since my last. A number of rumors, but no facts, is all that may be gathered from the various fields of war or diplomacy. All Europe is preparing, it is said, for the event of the coming season, "when the shrubs are shooting and the *bull*-rushes out." Portugal, Belgium and Holland are "spoken of" as the *next* allies. "But where is, then, our best friend, Austria?" ask the good people of London and neighborhood. "Well," says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, (a paper very well informed on these matters, and the special organ, moreover of the present Prime Minister,) "Austria agrees to prepare for every eventuality. *At the same time, I believe I am correct in saying that the Cabinet of Vienna have more faith in the proposed concessions of Russia, to be discussed in the pending Congress, than the Governments of France and England at the present moment entertain.*" My *confrère* is too modest; for he is not only correct in what he states concerning Austria's faith in Russia, but he might even have added that the Western Cabinets share that faith. Do, please, let me give you another quotation from another Ministerial organ—the *Morning Chronicle*—the confidential paper of GLADSTONE, NEWCASTLE and Co. Our Peelite cotemporary's editorial of yesterday, giving a very elaborate definition of what light the present Cabinet must be viewed in, enlightens us with the following remarks:

"A pure PALMERSTON Ministry might have overshot the mark. The object of all is honorable peace. * * * * * Those statesmen (the Peelites) have prosecuted the war with vigor (!) and determination (!!) really wonderful, (*wonderful* is the word, to be sure,) after so long a period of military inaction, *but they have contemporaneously* (mark this) *lent ear to proposals of peace.* By continuing office under Lord PALMERSTON, they perpetuate their past services as War Ministers ("God save the Queen—from such War Ministers," said a loyal Briton) without expunging *the peaceful leaven* from their political creed."

I give you this as a confirmatory evidence for the correctness of my last letter's information concerning the conditions which Lord PALMERSTON has been laid under, before he could gain the continuance in office of Mr. GLADSTONE and his be headed friends. I am, moreover, assured, and some words in the Marquis of LANSDOWNE's last speech seem to confirm the statement, that the Queen has declared to Lord PALMERSTON her "wish" about the *reconstruction* of the Ministry under him. Last, not least, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE took a very active part in the *enfantement* of the crisis, and his name was constantly before the murmuring public as one of those who, in company of Lord ABERDEEN, were gazetted as having visited the "pretenders" to office in their private residences. All these circumstances show surely to anything but a war policy to humble Russia and vindicate human progress against the encroachments of Barbarism and Despotism. But more than all these circumstances combined, is the announced *mission of Lord John Russell as the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at the, to be opened, Congress at Vienna*, a sign that the "peaceable leaven" has, indeed, not been torn out from the *memoranda* book of the new Cabinet. It would be an abuse of discretion on my part to expatiate on a subject, in respect to which I have never ceased to state my views, ever since the conclusion of the treaty of the 2d of December, and so I am not to enter into a fresh demonstration of what I am more and more led to believe as near at hand—the conclusion of the war. However, I call the reader's attention to the following points. Lord JOHN's diplomatic mission proves, first of all, the fact, that the English Cabinet considers those negotiations for peace as very *serious*. The same thing may be said of his Lordship. The Cabine would surely not have sent a man of his importance, and Lord JOHN would surely not have accepted the mission, but for the perfect faith which both parties, the constituents as well as the representative, entertain in respect to the real nature of the, to be reopened, negotiations in Vienna. You may judge, after this, how far I was right in calling the bellicose spirit of very peace-loving ministerial prints a mere trick, a cant and humbug. But the "mission" has also another significance. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was expected to become the very best man to control the conduct of the war. Having left the Ministry but a few days ago, and, thus in possession of invaluable knowledge of all secret transactions, he was looked upon as the most useful leader of Her Majesty's opposition in the House of Commons. And now he goes, and Parliament will not have profited anything by the change in the Cabinet. He is sent, and goes to Vienna, in order *not to be* here, in London. The atmosphere of the Austrian capital will teach him to have better opinions of HAPSBURG honesty. It is an old observation that the most liberal statesmen become very tractable diplomats in the residence of Continental despots, and Vienna is, more than any other capital, renowned for the emollient influence it ever exercised on all foreign Ambassadors. His Lordship will become a good Austrian, in no time. He will be flattered and paid every possible attention by the very men who hated him most, and the consequence will be, a gradual relaxation in his former views. You will see. In the meanwhile, public opinion in England, slumbered into false security by the knowledge that PALMERSTON is at last the Prime Minister, and tired of watching the course of events, will, step by step, be led to accept the issue, a "sudden pacification," as it was said the other day. The noble Viscount will be crowned by the Society of Friends as the real Pacificator. There is a great deal of exertion to work on the public mind in that direction, and I can assure you that the efforts of Mr. BRIGHT—who has spoken once more—to depopularize the war, are by no means looked upon with an unfavorable eye in high quarters. You will see the very altered tone of several of the leading papers but lately so fierce for war. But while the people is thus worked upon, the army is also not forgotten.

"The camp has been—writes the *Times* correspondent on the 28th of January—in a ferment for the last few days discussing the question of peace. I shall not say one word about it except *to join in the very general expression of a sincere hope that the news may be true.*" The reported insurrection of the Zouaves is to serve the same purposes. It has been contradicted, whether rightly or not remains to be learned, but the *impression* it produced has not died away. The *possibility* of such an occurrence floating before everybody's eyes, and the expulsion of the French correspondents from the camp, in conjunction with an admonitory article of the *Moniteur* about newspaper discretion, have by no means lessened public apprehensions respecting the state of affairs in the *French* camp. But, then, the French army was the only point of safety which the English people looked upon with confidence to carry on the war. This main pillar of belligerent reliance on efficiency once shaken, even if it were but by a groundless suspicion, will tend to chill the warlike spirit of the nation more than anything else. And such is one of the diplomatic stratagems. *The weather is the Great Unknown* that can foil all these schemes. The armaments are really formidable in all quarters. The Czar orders a levy in masses and pays with a deluge of assignats. The army in India has begun to send contingents, and a "Foreign legion" of *French* soldiers is spoken of. NAPOLEON *promises* another 100,000 men, and in the meanwhile is busily engaged in creating a coalition of *Italian* allies against Russia. The Duke of TUSCANY has, it is said, consented to join VICTOR EMANUEL. This is Austria's recruit, as is Piedmont that of NAPOLEON. Those who dare not, or cannot fight, enlist those whom they promise to protect at home, while they are wandering on a fool's errand to the Crimea. Prussia has been asserted to have already concluded *her* treaty. Such is not yet the case. It may come however, very soon, but then, Wall-street speculators may safely count upon an immediate termination of the war.

P. S.—I am informed that the recall of Lord RAGLAN has been the matter of serious discussion in the Cabinet Councils. Mr. ROEBUCK's motion is the great difficulty of the moment. To get rid of it, there seems to be but one chance—that involved by the dismissal of the unsuccessful General. My informant fully believes that such will be the case. I confess to have not come to any opinion in that respect. I think, moreover, that ROEBUCK's commission will be dropped or evaded, even if Lord RAGLAN should not be offered a male Iphigenia to the adverse winds of the Crimea.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER maintains all his convivial statements, and insists upon his having been dismissed. M. HUME is seriously ill. PALMERSTON has been returned without opposition. JENNY LIND is engaged to sing at Exeter Hall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Collins Triumph—Matters in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1855.

The battle is over, and Congress has sustained the Collins' Line. These are simple words, but they will inspire emotions of joy and pride in the hearts of our people all over the land. It is scarcely necessary to give here any details of the fight in the Senate,—for of these the telegraph has already notified you. I will only suggest the debt of gratitude which the country owes to those Senators who have, in this instance, so boldly and successfully maintained the faith of the Government and the National honor. To Senators SEWARD, RUSK, BAYARD and STUART, who have stood in the front rank throughout the strife, receiving or parrying the blows of the opposition, especially are due well-earned plaudits. There are many others who were just as ready to do battle in the debate if their services had been needed, and who sacrificed their own feelings in refraining from discussion. Among the latter was Mr. SUMNER, an abstract of whose intended speech I have solicited and obtained, and send herewith. Senators FOOT, BRAINERD, GWIN, GILLETTE and others, were just as true and ready. Never did men resist a greater outside pressure than was brought to bear upon many of these gentlemen on this occasion. Mr. SUMNER has, by to-day's work, immeasurably strengthened his power for usefulness in the Senate, and in the cause which he specially represents. His justice and liberality to-day, will not be forgotten.

Mr. CHASE, I regret to say, found it necessary not only to speak and vote against the measure, but to use his utmost personal exertions to carry his political friends with him in the wake of Tennessee JONES, TOOMBS, BUTLER, CLAY, ADAMS & Co. It was to be expected that he would vote against the measure, because he is an original "Democrat," and a thorough disciple of Tammany Hall, with all its dogmas doubly concentrated in his head and heart, except when the Slavery question is on the carpet. Thus,—without being influenced by those circumstances, and those considerations of wise policy which lead other Democrats, sometimes, to know another Gospel than "the resolutions of '98,"—he has always planted himself in opposition to every liberal scheme for the advancement of the country through enterprises of a semi-national character, and has sought to induce his Free-Soil colleagues to constitute themselves a sort of negative power in the Senate to defeat all such movements, even though, as to-day, his course finds its chief sympathy among the "fire-eating" leaders of the Southern secessionists.

Honest in all this, I know Mr. CHASE to be; but I may be permitted to question the wisdom of views which impel him to such a course of policy. I *know* that his course has belittled the cause which lies nearest his heart, and that it has greatly circumscribed his sphere of practical usefulness as a Senator and as a propagandist. In a word, the fact that he has not been "wise as a serpent," (to use the language of Scripture,) has, in many cases, made him "harmless as a dove." The public man who will make his permanent and honorable mark upon legislative history, will look with a favorable eye upon all liberal enterprises, which commend themselves to the confidence and good wishes of the country.

The compromise effected between the New-York merchants and the Senate Select Committee in relation to the subject of health on board of emigrant ships, is very satisfactory to all parties; and it is now probable that the bill will be passed without difficulty. The merchants consent to do the cooking for the passengers, and to refund $10 for each passenger who may die of *disease* on the voyage,—excluding, however, from this provision all children under eight years of age. It will be seen that this compromise saves the principle of pecuniary responsibility for the lives and health of the emigrant passengers, although it lessens the penalty somewhat. It is to be hoped the modified bill will be found amply strict enough for all purposes.

The House occupied a good part of the day in discussing amendments to the Old Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, which was extensively amended, and is almost certain to be lost between the Houses.

Is it not exceedingly strange that the President withheld the nomination of Gen. SCOTT to be Lieutenant General until to-day? It is nearly three weeks, I believe, since the act for that purpose passed. S.

Senator Sumner on the Collins Line.

The debate upon the Collins Line in the Senate of the United States was earnest and warm on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On the latter day, as we understand, a number of Senators desired to express the views which would control their votes, but yielded their own wishes to what seemed to be the most judicious policy for the friends of the pending measure. Among these was Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., who had designed to make a short speech defining his position, but who waived his privilege in deference to the judgement of Senators who feared that if he should make an effective speech he would provoke debate by the opposition, and so prolong the discussion indefinitely.

Our Washington Correspondent, learning this fact, requested of Mr. SUMNER an abstract of his intended speech for publication in our columns, and Mr. S. having kindly favored him therewith, we are happy to present it below. We will only add that it is frank, outspoken and manly.

MR. SUMNER'S INTENDED SPEECH.

I have no desire to enter upon the general discussion of this question. I put aside the argument founded on the alleged efficiency of these steamers as war vessels. I also put aside all those sympathies, inspired by the triumphs of these steamers, through which our Republic, with more than Venetian pride, has gone forth to the espousal of the sea. I hesitate to affirm the soundness of the principle by which these subsidies are lavished on enterprises which are well left to the spur of private energy. I regret that it has been deemed necessary to extend any such fostering protection to such enterprises; and, under the influence of this feeling, I was induced, on a former occasion, in one of the latter days of the last session, to vote for the notice to Mr. COLLINS in order to bring this contract to an end.

And now, Sir, I vote to take from Congress the power to give this very notice. My reason for this course is simple and brief. The action of the Senate—still more the action of the other House, at successive sessions, furnishes well-grounded assurance that the existing relations between the Government and these steamers will not be disturbed. If this is to be so, I desire that they should proceed without controversy. According to a familiar maxim, originally derived from the Roman law, and recognized in the jurisprudence of every civilized State, it is the interest of the Republic that there should be an end of litigation. *Interest reipublicæ ut sit finis litium.* Now, considering all the circumstances of the case—the length of time the contract has been allowed to run—the embarrassments to which the business of Congress has been exposed by this recurring question, and to which Mr. COLLINS has been exposed in vindicating his title,—also, considering the practical difficulty in the way of any other permanent settlement, I would put an end to this litigation. I would banish this question from Congress; and, since the contract is to continue, I desire that it should be put in the most advantageous form, so that while it shall entail no further outlay on the part of the United States, it shall leave the contractors free from the embarrassments of their present position, and shall place them in condition to proceed confidently and securely to the complete performance of their undertaking, without the chance of being dragged to the bar of each returning Congress, and compelled to an exhausting contest with the Government. This is the reason which I assign for my vote.

But I will not disguise that, while on a matter of this character, I could not be controlled by any mere sympathy with calamity; still, when I think that, since the last trial of this question at the bar of Congress, these steamers have suffered an unprecedented disaster, more startling, perhaps, than any in the long annals of the sea, I am less inclined to exercise any power which Congress may possess to their detriment. Fortune has not favored these steamers. I would not have Congress now conspire with Fortune.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1, 1855.

The spirit was willing, but the flesh too weak for the performance of duty yesterday. Saved the infliction of a letter, then, will the dear public bear a recital of one or two acts done in the session, and a few suggestions thereon?

Some days ago a memorial was presented, praying for the passage of a law to pay to the heirs of Gen. WORTH an annual stipend of $500 for ten years, in consideration that certain swords presented to the gallant warrior, by Congress and by the Legislatures of various States, should be deposited for that period in the State Library for public examination. The petition was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. R. B. COLEMAN, F. W. WATERBURY, R. M. BLATCHFORD, A. WAGER, JOHN S. COCKS.

When the petition was presented and referred, I little thought that the prayer therein contained was to meet so speedy and full a response as has since been awarded it. Yesterday the Select Committee presented a report eulogistic of the demand, and accompanied the report by a bill providing for the payment to the legal representatives of the late WILLIAM J. WORTH, Major General of the United States Army, quarterly, the sum of $125, during the minority of the youngest child of General WORTH, or ten years in all; and also directing the Trustees of the State Library to receive from the said legal representatives the swords mentioned in the petition, and after having procured a glass case for their reception, place them on exhibition in the State Library.

The report was read, and on motion of Mr. O'KEEFE, by unanimous consent, the bill was ordered to a third reading, without the formality and delay of a consideration in Committee of the Whole. Then again, Mr. O'KEEFE appeals to the patriotism of the House, and asks that the bill be read a third time, then and there, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

I know that I shall run a tilt against all the seekers after military glory, against all the hero-worshippers wherewith the State is peopled—nay more, I shall be accused of radicalism and churlishness by those whose good opinions and well-wishes it is pleasant, exceedingly, to enjoy. Nevertheless, I must beg leave to say, that in all this action, the Legislature has been guilty of a great wrong—establishing thereby a precedent which will bring upon the State more of evil than this State, or any State having a Republican Government, can possibly endure. "Let us be just before we are generous," is a maxim that States, more than individuals, should cherish and enforce. There have been for years, before the Legislature, anxious claimants for damages sustained—there are all the docket's judgments against the State yet unsatisfied—there are charitable institutions that languish to dissolution because State beneficence is slow, and State aid uncertain. These are put off, first with one plea, then with another. To-day the State has no time to listen—to-morrow the State is too poor to pay. The latter is now the prevalent excuse, and I know now that it is no idle one. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, in the House, knew yesterday, and he knew it well, that the Treasury of the State is an empty coffer—that we are bankrupt beyond redemption, and bankrupt to such a condition that nothing but direct taxation can save us from repudiation—that we stand full $500,000 worse than nothing. The people will, in due time, know all this as well as the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the House, and the State officers, for they will have it through the increased demands of the tax collector—learn it by bitter and expensive experience.

Why, then, should their burdens be increased? Why should bounty precede obligation? Why should the unneeding and the well-endowed stand ahead of the wronged and the needy? Why should the State do this thing? will be asked by many a poor petitioner for justice; and it will be asked, too, by the people, and what answer shall be made? I know of none to make—nothing to plead in excuse—not a single good and sufficient reason for such an addition to the public burden—such a drain upon the public treasury.

Let those who have thus far carried on this measure think, if they have any response that will justify themselves—any that will prove satisfactory to the people.

The only interesting question before the Assembly to-day, was the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company by the sum of $2,000,000. It was opposed by Messrs. MAGUIRE, WAGER, O'KEEFE and WATERBURY, and advocated by Messrs. COLEMAN, BLATCHFORD, A. G. WILLIAMS and AITKEN. Finally, the Committee reported progress, and Mr. WAGER asked consent to offer a resolution requiring the President, Treasurer and Secretary to report, under oath, the present capital stock of the Company, the profits per annum, the cost of their works, their annual receipts and expenses, and the surplus, if any, on hand. Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the resolution, so it went over under the rules, for which I am sorry, exceedingly. I think such information would be very instructive, if not entertaining.

BILLS PASSED.

In the Senate the bill to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company was read a third time this morning, and passed the Senate.

The act to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders in certain Banking Incorporations and Associations, and to provide for the prompt payment of demands against corporations, was also read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote. This bill was designed to reach the Knickerbocker and Empire City Banks, of your City, and such like institutions. It exempts from the custody of a Receiver the assets of a Bank in the hands of the Bank Superintendent, and which are necessary for the redemption of its circulation.

A FACILITATING RESOLVE.

For the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, and to relieve the General Orders from the immense number of bills now recorded thereon, Mr. HOPKINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, to which all bills on the General Orders shall be referred for the purpose of facilitating the passage, and reporting complete without going through committee of the whole.

THE DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

Through Mr. BROOKS, presented a petition setting forth that said Association now has no power to purchase and hold real estate; that the want of such power had been seriously felt by said Association in efforts to procure a suitable building for the transaction of the business of said Association; that at the last annual meeting a resolution was passed ordering the Trustees to apply for such a change in their act of incorporation as will enable them to hold estate, and hence this petition.

FACILITATING THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. BISHOP this morning introduced a bill authorizing any Notary Public residing in this State, to take, and certify, *under his official seal*, the acknowledgment of any conveyance of real estate or other instrument now allowed by law to be acknowledged, to be recorded or read in evidence in the same manner and with the same force and effect, as if such acknowledgment were taken before a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Such Notary shall perform such service, whenever thereto required, for the same fees as are now allowed by law to be charged for the same services.

AN ACT RELATING TO EVIDENCE.

This morning, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill relating to the manner of taking evidence, and the persons who shall be entitled to give evidence. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by that Committee reported favorably before the close of the session. As this bill makes a material change in the present system of admitting evidence, I copy the bill entire:

SECTION 1. Parties to civil actions and persons for whose immediate benefit they are prosecuted or defended, may be witnesses therein on their own behalf, or otherwise, in the same manner as if they were not such parties or persons. But before a party can testify as a witness under this section, on his own behalf, he must give reasonable notice to the adverse party, his agent or attorney, of his intention to do so.

SEC. 2. When all the parties to the action are present in Court at the time of the trial, either party may be examined as a witness on his own behalf, although the notice required in the preceding section shall not have been given.

SEC. 3. In no case shall a party be examined as a witness on his own behalf on an action prosecuted or defended by the representatives of a deceased person, or when the opposite party is an idiot or person of unsound mind.

SEC. 4. The rules of evidence in special proceedings of a civil nature shall be the same as in civil actions.

This bill proposes to make legal and proper what is now done under a cloak, and those who are familiar with the practice will readily admit the necessity for such an enactment. I believe the same law is now in force in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and is found to work exceedingly well.

ANOTHER BANK PROHIBITION.

Mr. SPENCER, this morning, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill:

An Act to prohibit Banks or Banking Associations from dealing in or making loans upon their own capital stock:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any Bank or Banking Association incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, to deal in buying or selling its own capital stock, nor to make loans upon notes received in whole or in part by the hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such Bank or Banking Association.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A good bill. J. B. S.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Miss CAROLINE LEHMANN will give a grand concert here on Saturday (to-morrow) evening. The *beneficiare* is already favorably known to the public, having sung with decided success at the Philharmonic Concerts. We shall—we perceive by the programme—have an opportunity of hearing some German songs. Miss LEHMANN sings the famous "Erl King of Schubert," and several other popular pieces.

In addition to the attraction of the fair vocalist, Mr. SATTER, the pianist, Mr. LEHMANN, a flute soloist, and an instrumental and vocal quartette party will assist. The occasion will, we think, be an interesting one.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. DAVENPORT takes his benefit here to-night, and all who would support a deserving and talented natural actor should go.

THE BLACK SWAN.—The *Black Swan* re-appeared last evening before a fair audience at the Tabernacle, accompanied by a tall, well-formed, and altogether gentlemanly tenor, who is known as "the Indian MARIO," but whom we should strongly suspect of being an African, (like the *Swan*,) if the bills had not positively announced his aboriginal descent. The performance was decidedly unique. The singers were supported by a modest German gentleman at the piano, and the audience were consoled for the non-appearance of a violin which was announced, by the sundry bits of piano music. The last song was by the *Swan*, and in its execution she succeeded in producing effects that were really extraordinary. It was announced that the number of clear notes which the *Swan* would strike in this piece was thirty-one. We did not take pains to keep the count. She sang in *tuosecies*. The tenor was very good in his way—but the way was perhaps, a trifle thorny—because he had evidently not committed all his lines to memory. Still, the *Swan* and the *Mario* made a sensation. There was no COUTTS present.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From the Louisville Daily Courier, Feb. 22, 1855.

PROOFS OF ITS USEFULNESS.

"MORE LARGE SALES OF SARSAPARILLA.—DR. JOHN BULL & CO. sold and shipped yesterday one hundred and seventy-five dozen of this valuable and popular medicine to St. Louis, on the steamer *David Tatum*, and one hundred and thirty-one dozen to New-Orleans, on steamer *David White*. We are informed they have orders on file for several hundred dozen, which they expect to ship this week.

"The large and increasing demand for Dr. JOHN BULL'S medicines is the best evidence of their superior curative properties and popularity."

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Office in New-York is No. 2 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st., corner of Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:

Rich Velvet	10s. to 14s. per yard
Rich Tapestry	7s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels	7s. to 9s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply	7s. to 8s. per yard
Best Ingrain	5s. to 7s. per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to

J. W. FOWLER, President.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6¼-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodions, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling rich Silks at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; French Ginghams at 1s.; Bareges from 1s. 6d. to 4s.; Mousseline de Berge 1s. 6d., and Ribbons, Shawls, Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, equally cheap. Also, Black Silks.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—LANDSDOWN, the hatter, No. 232 Greenwich-st., will introduce his incomparable fashion for the season on Saturday, March 3. The attention of his friends is invited. Prices to suit the times.

THE PLACE TO GET GOOD SHIRTS, NOT SUCH as are made for one shilling a piece, but such as we pay from 75 cents to $1 50 each for sewing alone, may always be had at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 238 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemens' hats.

THE LATE JUDGE EDWARDS.

Meeting of the Bar—Speeches—Resolutions—The Obsequies.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the members of the bench and bar assembled in large numbers in the Court room of the General Term of the Supreme Court, to testify, in a suitable manner, to the respect and esteem entertained for the memory of HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, late an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

Chief Justice MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, was called on to preside. The various Judges of the United States and State Courts were nominated as Vice-Presidents.

Ex-Judge KENT first addressed the meeting. He said that it was 25 years since he became acquainted with Judge EDWARDS. They were then both students. He was everything worthy of high regard, and nothing has ever occurred to change the feeling in respect to him.

Judge KENT then offered for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Judiciary and Bar of New-York have received with the deepest sorrow intelligence of the death of Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, in the meridian of a life offering prospects of long years of useful and honorable labors.

Resolved, That, daily observers of the professional and judicial life of Mr. Justice EDWARDS, we have recognized and admired the courteous and dignified manner, the graceful eloquence, the prompt and patient performance of official duty, the calm and penetrating judgment, the learned and well-reasoned opinions, and the high and inflexible honor and integrity, which have distinguished his career as a gentleman, a lawyer, and a judge.

Resolved, That we bow in submission before the inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, while we feel that he cannot be said to have died untimely, who, in the brief period of his yet youthful life, has well performed the duties of the highest magistracy, has secured for his name an honorable place in our judicial annals, and has attracted the respect and friendship of his cotemporaries.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be communicated by the Secretaries of the meeting to the relatives of Mr. Justice EDWARDS, with expressions of our sympathy for their grief.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., seconded the resolutions.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., was the next speaker. In an impressive speech, Mr. LORD alluded to the high character as a gentleman, a man of truth, and the high judicial attainments of Judge E. Among other circumstances, he alluded to the fact that on the last meeting of the Bar and the Bench, to show respect to the memory of a deceased Judge, (Chief Justice JONES,) Judge EDWARDS made an eloquent and feeling eulogium. Mr. L. closed by feeling and effective remarks, as related to the character of deceased.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER followed. He spoke with much feeling and eloquence of the virtues of the deceased, and of the great loss to the Bar and public occasioned by his death.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., said that while they lamented the decease of Judge EDWARDS, they had to rejoice that he did not die away from his home, among strangers, but at home. He spoke of Judge E. as a gentleman, a man of urbanity, a brave man, one fearless in his opinions, and not led away or influenced wrongfully by others. He was an upright judge, and Mr. K. believed that the upright judge was the popular judge. The judge who fearlessly had done his duty, when the time comes round would be the popular man; but what signified it whether popular or not, so long as he could feel in his own breast that he had done his duty.

The resolutions were adopted.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., then offered resolutions that the members of the Bar wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days—which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FUNERAL.

At 4 o'clock the funeral procession formed in front of the residence of the deceased preparatory to proceeding to Calvary Church, (Dr. HAWKS's,) corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third-street, where the services were to be held. The coffin was of plain rosewood, and was borne upon the shoulders of six men.

Mayor WOOD, Judge ROOSEVELT, Judge DUER, Judge KENT, CHARLES O'CONOR, Prof. CARNOCHAN, DE PEYSTER OGDEN, JOHN VAN BUREN, and C. MARIE acted as pall bearers.

In the procession were the leading members of the Bench and Bar of New-York, together with many prominent citizens.

The coffin was conveyed to the Church at 4½ o'clock and placed on the chancel in the aisle. Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS and ALFRED P. EDWARDS, Esq., uncles, and Mrs. HOYT and Mrs. HOOKER, sisters of the deceased, were present in the Church.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS proceeded to read the brief and impressive service for the burial of the dead, usual in the *Protestant Episcopal Church, and after the benediction* the congregation dispersed.

The body was left in the church, to remain during the night. At 7 o'clock this morning it is to be conveyed to New-Haven for interment.

☞ A crowded house last night celebrated the commencement of the New-York Medical College. Dr. HENRY G. COX delivered an elegant address to the Graduating Class, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon 33 students. Our report of the proceedings must lay over a day.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. M. steamship *Empire City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, from Havana and New-Orleans, arrived here last evening. The *E. C.* left New-Orleans Feb. 20 at 8 A. M., reached Havana on the 23d inst., transferred the California mails and passengers to the U. S. M. steamship *El Dorado*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, and left Havana for this port 24th inst.

Among the passengers from New-Orleans is Mr. T. FRANCIS MEAGHER, the Irish patriot.

A great deal of excitement still existed at Havana, and the city was filled with volunteer troops.

The following British men-of-war were in the harbor of Havana: Steamer Colossus, Buzzard, Medea, Vestal, Espiegle, Arab, Scorpion, and Bermuda. The U. S. ships San Jacinto, Princeton, Fulton, Falmouth, Brandywine, Decatur, and the flag-ship Columbia, were reported at Key West, and were daily expected at Havana.

Knickerbocker for March.

February—a short month—is a trying one for the publishers of periodicals. So the 1st of March arrives with not half our usual supply of the monthlies yet "to hand."

The *Knickerbocker* is punctual and unusually good. The article that most strikes us is entitled "*Fallacies about Editors*," a very "informing" paper, and one to be read with profit by all who *bore* editors particularly. It will sweeten the world's temper to see how one class of men grows fat upon its troubles, and is comforted *via* Bore-dom. *Town and Rural Humbugs* is a very just estimate of the value and services of BARNUM—whom some of us have heard of—and THOREAU, who lived on thirteen dollars a year, and wrote a curious book lately—to wit, *Walden*—which we waded more than half through. The other contents of this March number are pleasant reading, especially "F. W. S.'s Up the-Mountain Notes," and, we need hardly add, the world-bepraised "Gossip." Pertinent to a fragment in the latter, we query what landlord wouldn't share his ducks with an amiable, editor-tenant? Is not a gossipping puff of a landlord worth a score of canvas-backs and red-heads?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks that never have been burnt, ... [illegible] ... for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and ... Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Cards! Cards! Cards!—ANOTHER NEW PRESS!—In addition to their other Steam Card Presses, BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Tribune Buildings, Have just put up one of Hoe's Improved Rotaries—the most unique Card Press yet invented—and are now better than ever prepared to execute every description of

CARD PRINTING.

The largest collection of Cards to be found in the country embracing every variety of color, style and quality, can be seen in our Counting Room.

Our rack contains several hundred specimens, printed for the first houses in the City, and serves to convey an idea of the immense amount of this kind of work executed at our office. The utmost pains are always taken to produce a neat and distinct Card, which shall please the most fastidious customer.

Just received, a splendid variety of CARD BORDERS, printed in every variety of Color and Bronzes, the most magnificent ever got up, at extremely low prices.

Every description of Printing, from a Card to a Book.

Call and examine specimens. CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.

BAKER, GODWIN & CO., Book and Job Printers, Tribune Buildings. Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ Now is the Time to use this Great Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

Bread for All!

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 30 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

☞ For the Hair—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW—Highly perfumed, and prepared expressly for beautifying the hair.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this an invaluable article to dress the hair with, for parties, balls, weddings, and every other place where they wish to appear to the best advantage—at home or abroad, in the parlor or in the street, around the fireside or in the social circle.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE IN WARM OR COLD WEATHER.

This preparation far surpasses the oils and pomatums so much used, and imparts to the hair a silky gloss and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French Tallow is so celebrated.

"IT IS DELIGHTFUL!"

is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss and softness it imparts to your hair you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker.

Imported and prepared, wholesale and retail, by G. W. SCIPLE, Corner Dauphin and Franklin-sts., Mobile, Ala. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ American Widows' Relief Association of the City of New-York.—Designed principally to relieve famine-stricken families, reduced from comfort, and, in many cases, from affluence to a state of terrible destitution.

During the last month, we have furnished food and clothing to many families whose sufferings are almost inconceivable.

These families are destitute through want of work. That cause still continues. Many of them have lived all through the Winter by pawning their clothes. They can live so no longer, they have nothing more to pawn, and they cry to us for food. They cannot live without further aid, and their native American pride revolts against begging.

To save these women and defenceless children from such a fate we must have money. We also want Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Stockings, Bedding, Provisions. Such donations may be sent to the Office of the Secretary, No. 114 Greene-st. We appeal with confidence once more to a generous public. We know the object is one of the most worthy of all charities.

President....J. F. TREADWELL, of the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Treasurer....THOS. McELRATH, President Nassau Bank.
Secretary....SOLON ROBINSON, No. 114 Greene-st.
GEO. W. BROWNE, No. 3 East 15th-st.
JAMES B. COLGATE, No. 60 Wall-st.
WM. E. BURROUGHS, Irving House.
CHAS. L. FROST, No. 108 Clinton-place.
C. DINSMORE, No. 240 5th-av.
E. M. STRATTON, No. 127 East 18th-st.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 77 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Alumni Lectures, New-York University.—Professor LOOMIS will deliver the second lecture of the course on FRIDAY EVENING next at the Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Are there more Worlds than one?*

Tickets, 50 cents each, or $2 for the course of twelve, may be had of BENJ. PIKE & SONS, BOB LOCKWOOD & SONS, or of T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

☞ Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 2. Subject: *Theodore Parker and Modern Deism*. Tickets 25 cents; may be procured at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Make a Memorandum of It—That one of the most fashionable and popular, as well as pleasing and useful Arts, is WOOD'S *new system of Painting from Nature*, taught at No. 482 Broadway. The productions of his pupils, after a few lessons, it is said, "would be highly creditable to veteran artists." Gallery free to visitors.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent"—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order of the Association.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.

UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of *the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at* the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Veterans of the War of 1812.—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Star, on FRIDAY, March 2, at 7 P. M. By order. A. W. JONES, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

☞ Bedding M. E. Church.—Rev. JOHN POISAL will preach in this Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

FOR SALE FOR $5,000.—The tools and machinery for the manufacturing of a staple article of hardware; the business has been established upwards of six years, and can be extended to any amount desired, and will pay 50 per cent. profit per annum on the amount invested. Ill health the reason for selling. Address, with real name, A. R., this office.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HAT STORE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the Hat Store No. 376 6th-av. It is a rare chance for a man of business, and must be sold. Terms cash. JOHN T. TUTTLE, HENRY FRENCH, Executors of J. F. French.

$500 of cash.—PARTNER WANTED.—With this amount of cash, to join the advertiser in a sure and safe business, which can be demonstrated to pay from one to two hundred dollars weekly. References given and required. Address post paid, for an interview, J. R. D., Office New York Daily Times.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of store No. 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Also a magnificent plate glass exhibition case, being one of the largest and most costly used at the Crystal Palace and valued at $1,200. Will be sold low for cash, if applied for immediately. WM. H. PARSONS and JOHN CLAKE, Assignees, No. 187 Broadway, and No. 30 Cedar-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser desires to meet with a gentleman of means, willing to assist him with money, on interest, as may be required to make advances on Iron or similar consignments. Address COMMISSION, office N. Y. *Daily Times*.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—For sale, the stock, fixtures, lease and good will of a boot and shoe store, at a bargain, as the proprietor is going to remove to the country. Inquire at No. 45 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

A RARE CHANCE.—A lumber yard for sale on reasonable terms. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

GRAND COUP DE "BOTTLE."—MR. GRAHAM BURNT OUT.—If you've never had any beard, my ONGUENT will force it to grow. It will "force" the whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow, (wherever it is natural for it to grow,) in six weeks, and I will warrant it not to stain or injure the skin. It has now been in use for three years, and I never had a complaint against it, and it is now being sold in larger quantities than ever. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 597 Broadway, Basement; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; R. E. BRIGGS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

NEW MUSIC.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW SONG—OUR BOYS—Just published, with beautiful vignette. *Words by C. D. STUART. Price 40 cents. This is one of* the happiest effusions of this popular composer, and promises to exceed in its popularity even his former choicest productions. SPARKLING POLKA, by the same composer, is having an immense sale. Seventh edition is now out. The polka is also arranged for four hands, and for orchestras. Price 40 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

ANTHONY BURNS IS FREE.—And will arrive in this City on FRIDAY. A public meeting to congratulate him on his restoration to liberty, will be held THIS EVENING, 2d inst., at Dr. Pennington's Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and respectable young women, one a Protestant, who is willing to do general housework, is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; the other, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing, or would go as chambermaid and nurse, if required; has good City reference. Wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress—is a most excellent fine laundress, a good shirt ironer, and willing to assist in the nursery. Has excellent City and country reference. Will take $8 a month—no objection to a lady who boards. Also, a neat girl of 17 as child's nurse and plain sewer; is a good smart worker—will take $4 a month. Call at No. 339 1st-av., first floor, 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of French fluting; no objection to a short distance in the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., 3d story, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of strict moral character, as nurse for young children, or to read and attend to an invalid lady, having had experience as such; can produce satisfactory references as regards character and capability, or would travel as companion to a lady going South or otherwise. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., or address by letter, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent Protestant woman as plain cook and laundress, understands doing up fine muslin and fluting, and has good City reference; no objection to go in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a neat girl of 14 years as child's maid. Please call at No. 76 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As child's nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl, with the best of recommendations. Refers and can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 63 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—by a Scotchman; has a wife, but no other incumbrance; he understands farming and vegetable gardening; is capable to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give good reference. Address J. D. H., Flushing Post-Office, Long Island.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references—one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid, or waiter, and can wash and iron, and has the best of City reference from her last place, and can be seen for two days, at No. 122 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER on the Piano, by a young German lady, either in a school or private family. Best references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,197.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a single young man, with the best of references. Call at No. 41 East 22d-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a City Retail Dry Good House, of experience, and who wants a permanent situation. Apply at No. 187 *Broadway to-morrow, (Saturday)* from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 314 6th-av., corner of 20th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $[illegible]. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a married man, a Protestant; thoroughly practical, having had 17 years' experience in this country; possessing a classical knowledge of growth and soils adapted to all the departments of gardening, green-house, graperry, vegetables, fruit and flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, and landscape gardening. Unquestionable reference. Any gentleman wishing such a man, will please address a note to W. M., Box No. 25 Poughkeepsie Post-Office.

GENTLEMAN WANTED—Of good education and pleasing address, to take charge of the Junior classes in the English department of a boys' boarding school in this City. No one need apply who is not willing to devote his whole time to the duties of the institution. Address, with name, references and terms, "SCHOOL," care of Messrs. J. & I. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, corner Broadway and Washington-place.

IRON WANTED.—An order on one of the first Piano makers in this City for a magnificent 7-octave, dark rosewood Piano forte, price $325, will be exchanged for the amount in Scotch Pig or refined Iron. Address for a week J. S., *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—One who has experience in a large jobbing dry goods house, and who is a man of strict business habits, and would devote his whole *time to his employer's interest, and to such an one a liberal* salary would be paid. Address with name, reference, salary, &c., &c., INDUSTRY, Box No. 862 Post-office.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With $10, to engage in business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., New-York. Full particulars, with a specimen of the article, will be sent by return mail.

MUSIC PUPILS WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced teacher (a lady) desires a few pupils for the piano-forte. This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to understand the principles of music, and make real improvement. The best of reference given. Terms moderate. Would not object to teaching in a school *in New-York or immediate vicinity. Address ALLEGRETTO, Times office.*

COACHMAN AND WIFE—Just disengaged, want situations; the man has filled as such in the highest families in England, and is one in this country; his wife, also, as ladies' maid and seamstress. The best City reference as to integrity, sobriety and trustworthiness. Please address R. T., *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Western man with a large and favorable acquaintance, will accept a situation in a wholesale drug or grocery establishment, either as bookkeeper or salesman. Best reference given. Address MERCHANT, Office New-York *Daily Times*.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 50 cents per foot. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—An experienced hand at architectural drawing wishes employment in an architect's office. Address A. B., Box No. 1,281, Post-Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO GOOD MILLINERS WANTED.—Apply at No. 29 Waverley-place, after 10 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain permanent board in a quiet, respectable English or Scotch family, where no other boarders are taken, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location east side of the City, between 1st and 20th-sts. References exchanged. Address, stating particulars, ANGLO-SCOTIAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishing partial board (breakfast only) in the vicinity of 14th-st., not below 4th and west of Broadway. Address HOLMES, at this Office, stating terms (which must be moderate) and location.

BOARD WANTED.—An English lady is desirous to obtain board with a respectable family in Brooklyn, where instructions on the Piano to one or more of the family with the use of a good instrument, would be taken in reduction of terms. Address PIANIST, No. 14 Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 43 Vandam-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman, wife and servant, in a strictly private family. Location must be convenient to the Ferries and the neighborhood respectable. Address WILTON, Box No. 4,130 Post-Office, stating terms and accommodations.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, may be had in the new brown stone house No. 47 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Good references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 36 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The house is furnished with gas, hot air, &c.

BOARD WANTED—In the vicinity of Union-square, by a lady with her daughter and son, (a lad.) A house with few or no other boarders will be preferred. Address S. P. G., at this office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city. Good living and accommodations will be required. Address A. L., *Times* Office, stating terms, location, and references.

SUITES OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—The rooms on first and second floor; the family is small and the accommodations are of the best kind. Location first class, near 5th-av. and 10th-st. Don't move 1st of May. Address, GODFREY, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Genteel board with furnished rooms can be obtained by a gentleman and wife at No. 64 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. The house contains the modern improvements. New furniture last month; no moving 1st of May; no children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—A beautiful suite of rooms, situated a few doors from Broadway, immediately opposite the new Clinton Hall; will be vacated this day. Also, two rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 141 8th-st.

EAGLE HOTEL LODINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN E. YALE.

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MATRIMONIAL.—A physician, inclined to matrimony, wishes to correspond with parents, occupying good social positions, and who have marriageable daughters. The advertiser does not wish any introduction not sanctioned by the parents. Address, confidentially, A. O. F., Broadway Post-Office, post-paid.

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The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their new stock of Staple and Fancy Envelopes embracing over a thousand varieties. They are now manufacturing in larger quantities than ever before, and by reason of recent large contracts with the best paper mills in the country, are enabled to offer a better class of goods, and at lower prices than hitherto.

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FOR SALE—Full files of the *New-York Daily Times* for February, 1855. Address FILE, *Times* Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

BACHELOR'S QUARTERS WANTED—With a private family, west of Broadway, between 4th and 20th-sts., the front room or all of the 2d story of a house on the north side of the street, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast. A respectable family wishing to reduce their rent may obtain a favorable opportunity for so doing by addressing Box No. 2,115 Post-Office, New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, from the 1st of May, one-half of a new or modern-built house, in the upper part of the City, eligibly located. Rent not to exceed $500. Address M. A. L., *Times* Office, stating situation of house and when it can be seen. An owner preferred. *References exchanged.*

FARM WANTED.—A small farm, 25 to 30 acres of good land with good buildings and stocked with fruit, and at a distance of not more than one or one and half hours' ride by rail or boat from New-York. Not to cost over $5,000. Address until 1st April, W. H. B., Office of *Daily Times*.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,261 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—In New-York or Brooklyn, a modern-built house, worth from $4,000 to $7,000—in exchange, in part, for unimproved property at East Newark. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS, No. 206 West 20th-st., New-York.

MODERN-BUILT HOUSE WANTED—In a good neighborhood, price not to exceed $8,000. A line addressed to PURCHASER, (post-paid,) Box No. 1,201, lower Post-office, stating location, size, accommodation and price, will meet with immediate attention.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. O. HALL, Box No. 1763 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

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Have just purchased at auction a splendid assortment of Lowell 3-ply and superfine

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Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, every description of

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Including VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, of their own importation, at the lowest market prices.

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French Muslins, Lawns, Calicos and other Dress Goods, for the

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JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 37 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of

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WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from the recent great auction sales of Wet Goods in addition to his former large stock of wet Linen Goods, some of the greatest bargains to be found in the City, consisting of Linen Goods of every variety, such as Plain Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Pillow-case Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Toweling. Also 500 Quilts and Counterpanes, cheap, also 25 cases and bales Cotton Shirting and Sheeting, also a large lot of Prints *from 6d., a bargain. All goods warranted perfect, wet only*, and sent to all parts of the City and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLLY, No. 31 2d-av. between 2d and 3d-sts.

N. B.—During the great rush for wet goods, (which cannot last but a short time longer at the present rate of sales,) the public will be greatly accommodated by drivers of carriages setting down their company with horses heads fronting the Bowery, and taking up in reverse order.

NEW STYLES

SPRING MANTILLAS.

MOLYNEUX BELL is now ready to show merchants his stock of Spring and Summer Mantillas. Received this week from Paris, per steamer *Asia*, some beautiful goods, being part of those selected personally by Mr. BELL while there. Those of his own manufacture will be found to be well worth the attention of merchants, as they are from the very latest design, and warranted to compare with anything to be found in the New-York market either in price, quality or style. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

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JOS. E. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The large and splendid stock of Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Kid Gloves contained in store No. 779 Broadway is now offered for sale at such low prices that ladies intending to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods. The stock, which is very large, comprising the finest goods in the market, must be disposed of in a few days. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day. By order of the Assignees. No. 779 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts.

TO CARPET DEALERS AND OTHERS.—The New-York Institution for the Blind have on hand, at their Manufacturing Department, on the 8th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts., about $10,000 worth of Jute and Coir Door Mats, which they will sell for cash at a discount of 10 per cent. from former prices. Also, a large lot of band boxes at the same discount. No. 451 8th-av.

JUST RECEIVED—300 superfine quilts and blankets, at great bargains. We will offer this morning 300 pairs *superfine Whitney blankets, 400 Marseilles quilts of the best* makes, at a discount of fully 25 per cent. from their cost of manufacture.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while the *prices are only half usually charged. No. 85 Third-av.*, near 10th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the *State of New-York, viz.:*

Nos. 330 and 331, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.	$10,000
331	1 certificate of	5,000
332 and 333, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.	10,000
334 and 335, 2 certificates of $5,000 each.	10,000
		$35,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1853. Also,

Nos. 31 and 32, 2 certificates of $10,000 each.	$20,000
34	1 certificate of	5,481
		$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN—On their way by mail from Albany to New-York, since the 13th Feb., 1855, two notes belonging to the subscribers—one made by Samuel B. Parsons, payable on 8th May, 1855, at Bank of New-York, for $2,824 25, to order of and endorsed by F. J. Barnard & Son, of Albany. The other made by E. W. Whipple, of New-York, payable at five months from 7th Dec., 1854, to order of and endorsed by F. J. Barnard & Son, of Albany, for $[illegible] 53. The payment of said notes has been stopped, and all persons are forbid receiving or negotiating said notes; and any person finding said notes, is requested to return the same to the subscribers.—Dated Albany, March 1, 1855.

F. J. BARNARD & SON, Albany.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

OUR SAVIOUR HEALING THE SICK IN THE TEMPLE—by FRANCIS KEARNEY.—The Plate has been lost or mislaid. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to its recovery. Apply to STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, or to LAWRENCE KEARNEY, U. S. Navy, Perth Amboy, N. J.

$10 REWARD.—Lost on the 24th Feb., last, a small package, containing a memorandum of names and an old map; supposed to be lost in one of the stages running up Chatham-st. The above reward will be paid to the finder by calling on J. H. VAN SANT, No. 7 Wall-st., at New-Amsterdam Insurance Office.

LOST.—In going from Dean-st. through Court to Livingston, and Clinton to Fulton-st., a Gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 79 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

BREASTPIN FOUND.—In Whitehall-st., Feb. 28, a lady's MOURNING-PIN, which the owner can have by calling at STORM, SMITH & CO.'S, No. 108 Broad-st., and paying for this advertisement.

LACE VEIL LOST—On Thursday morning in Broadway, between Stewart's and Beck's, a Black Brussels Lace Veil. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at READ & TAYLOR'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Now open, JOHN R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE, to which is now added THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, showing ONE HUNDRED VIEWS, forty feet wide, of the principal CITIES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN EUROPE.

Open for exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; children, half price.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents. HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on Exhibition.

THE TURF.

THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE WILD IRISHMAN—That now stands ready to run any horse, mare or gelding in the world, one, two and three miles, and repeat, is now in the stable of his owner, at the Red House, Harlem, as is also ELEN BATEMAN and LITTLE FLEA, owned by the proprietor of the Red House, Harlem. WM. A. BROWN.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF HANCOCK CHAPTER are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter Rooms, (cor. of Christopher and Hudson-sts.,) on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. in order to attend the funeral of our late brother JEREMIAH MALONEY. Members of the order are respectfully invited to join with us. GEO. A. HITCHENER, Sachem. G. F. JONES, C. of C.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCORD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL, LESSEE.

ITALIAN OPERA—SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT—FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, will be performed Donizetti's Grand Opera in 4 acts, of

LA FAVORITA.

Second appearance of the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI.

The renowned Baritone, SIGNOR CESARE BADIALI.

Leonora, (The King's Favorite,) Signorina Felicita Vestvali.
Ines, (Her Confidant)..........Signora Avogadro.
Fernando, (A young Novice of the Convent of St. James,)..........Signor Lorini.
Balthasar, (Superior of the Convent)..........Signor Colletti.
Alfonso, (King of the Castile)..........Signor Cesare Badiali.
Don Gaspar, (The King's Minister)..........Signor Quinto.
Chorus of Courtiers, Guards, Monks, Pages, Pilgrims, Attendants, Ladies of the Court, Spanish Maidens, &c.

The new and beautiful Scenery is painted by Signor ALLEGRI.

Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock. Seats will be secured daily, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SONS, Broadway; VAN NORTON & KING, Wall-st.

REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Secured Choice Seats, (to be secured in the daytime only,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 persons, according to location, from $8 to $12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL, LESSEE.

FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1855.

On which occasion will be given, selections from Rossini's STABAT MATER, Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE, and PRAYER FROM MOSE, by the WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, THE GRAND ORCHESTRA, and GRAND CHORUS.

Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

For particulars, see small bills and future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLE BULL LESSEE—FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, on which occasion will be given selections from Rossini's STABAT MATER, Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE, and the PRAYER FROM MOSE, by the WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS, and a POWERFUL CHORUS. The following artistes will appear on the same evening:

Mmes. BERTUCCA MARETZEK, FELICIA VESTVALI, PATTI STRAKOSCH.

Signori BOLCIONI, LORINI, BADIALI, BARILI, COLLETTI, ROCCO, QUINTO.

PART I.

SELECTIONS FROM STABAT MATER.

1. "Stabat Mater Dolorosa." By Sig'ra Bertucca, Sig'ra Patti Strakosch, Signori Lorini, Colletti, and Chorus.
2. "Cujus Animum Gementem." By Signor B. Bolcioni.
3. Duetto—"Quis est Homo." Sig'ra Bertucca and Mme. Patti Strakosch.
4. "Pro Peccatis." Signor C. Badiali.
5. "Eia Mater." Signor Rocco and Chorus.
6. Quartette—"Sancta Mater." Sig'ra Bertucca, Mme. Patti Strakosch, Sig'ra Lorini and Colletti.
7. Aria—"Fac ut Portem." Mme. Patti Strakosch.
8. Grand Aria—"Inflammatus." Signora Bertucca, with Chorus.

PART II.

1. "Grand Coronation March," Prophete..........Meyerbeer. For two Orchestras.
2. Aria—"Christ the Messenger of Peace"..........Neukomm. Signorina Vestvali.
3. Aria from "Maria di Rudenz"..........Donizetti. Signor Ettore Barili.
4. Romanza—"Ah, mon fils," from the Prophete..........Meyerbeer. Madame Patti Strakosch.
5. Grand Finale—"The Prayer from Mose"..........Rossini. By the entire vocal strength of the Company, with Grand Orchestra.

Conductor..........Max Maretzek.
Leader..........Herr Kreutzer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, Parquet, and Dress Circle..........$1.
Family Circle..........50 cents.
Gallery..........25 cents.

For particulars see small bills and future advertisements. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 8 o'clock. Seats may be secured, without extra charge, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st.

NIBLO'S—SATURDAY, March 3, 1855—GRAND CONCERT!—Mlle. CAROLINE LEHMANN, from the Opera Royal at Copenhagen, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will give a Grand Concert in Niblo's Saloon on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, assisted by the following eminent Artistes:

Mr. G. SATTER, (the distinguished Pianist,)
Mr. I. B. BEUTLER, (the celebrated Tenor,)
Messrs. ADAMS, URCHS, FRIEDEBORN, Vocalists,
Messrs. NOLL, Violinist, REYER, Alto,
BERGNER, Violoncello.
Mr. EDWARD LEHMANN, Flutist.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM will preside at the Piano.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Quartette No. 3, for Piano-forte, Violin, Alto and Violincello, Messrs. Satter, Noll, Reyer and Bergner, in four movements..........Mendelssohn.
2. Scene and Aria from "Der Freischutz," Mlle. Caroline Lehmann..........Weber.
3. Flute Solo, on Themes from "Massaniello," Mr. Edward Lehmann..........Tulou.
4. German Psalm, Messrs. J. B. Beutler, Adams, Urchs, and Friedeborn..........Zwintz.
5. The Erl-King, Mlle. Caroline Lehmann..........Schubert.

PART SECOND.

6. Song, "The Brightest Eyes," Mr. I. B. Beutler..........Stigelli.
7. Grand Scene, "Va, dit-elle," from "Robert le Diable," Mlle. Caroline Lehmann..........Meyerbeer.
8. Piano-forte Solo, { A.—Minuetto..........Mozart. B.—Notturno..........Beethoven. C.—Marcia..........G. Satter. } Mr. G. Satter.
9. { 1. Prayer..........Robert Franz. 2. Dedication..........Schumann. } Mlle. Caroline Lehmann.
10. Quartette, "Farewell to the Woods," Messrs. I. B. Beutler, Adams, Urchs and Friedeborn..........Mendelssohn.
11. Eckhert's Swiss Song, Mlle. Caroline Lehmann..........Eckert.

The grand piano-forte is from the celebrated manufactory of Jonas Chickering & Sons, (Boston,) and furnished from their wareroom No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

Tickets one dollar each, to be had at W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st., and all the principal Music Stores, Hotels and at the door in the evening. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HEBREW CONCERT.—The following is a statement of the receipts of funds derived from the Concert for the Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Societies, given at Niblo's Saloon, on Tuesday, 13th January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Received for the sale of tickets	$1,327 50
Donation from Wm. Niblo, Esq.	25 00
Total	$1,352 50

EXPENSES.

Printing	$[illegible]
Room	100 00
Sign. Patti	50 00
Rossford & Brewer, for the use of pianos, &c.	25 00
	$[illegible]
Balance	$1,100 [illegible]

By directions of Mrs. George Henriques, under whose auspices the concert originated, the funds are appropriated as follows:

Female Hebrew Benevolent Society (Mrs J. J. Lyons, First Directress)	$[illegible]
Ladies' Sewing Society (Miss Tobias, President)	[illegible]
Society for the Education of Poor Children and Relief of Indigent persons of the Jewish persuasion	[illegible]
Total	$1,100 [illegible]

Signed, SIMON CAMACHO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and every evening this week, "a new piece," entitled the TWO POMPEYS.

Pompey, No. 1..........R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey, No. 2..........W. Percival.
Sally White..........Miss E. [illegible].
Dinah..........T. S. Waddleton.
Jeff Cole..........J. J. Mullen.
Smith..........J. A. Lonsdale.
Waiter..........R. Carroll.
&c., &c.

Preceding the piece, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—THE TWO GREATEST PIECES.—Between the pieces, a favorite Dance by the INFANT SISTERS.

Mr. BURTON in his best parts, AMINADAB SLEEK AND TOODLES.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Maguire..........Mr. Jordan | Torrens..........Mr. Fisher
Sleek..........Mr. Burton | Widow..........Miss Raymond

With the never-tiring Drama of TOODLES.

Mr. Toodle..........Mr. Burton | Mrs. Toodle..........Mrs. Hughes

TO-MORROW—First time in America—A new two-act Comedy, in which Mr. BURTON and Mr. JORDAN will appear. THE BLACK SWAN, highly successful on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 2, will be performed the play in five Acts entitled LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

After which, the admired Comedy MONS. JACQUES.

To conclude with the IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, March 2, will be presented the Drama of CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.

Rolamo..........Mr. Dyott | Clari..........Miss Rose Bennett

To conclude with the Comedy of THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Frederick..........Mr. Lester | Miss L. Macintosh..........Mrs. Blake

BROADWAY THEATRE.—FRIDAY, March 2—MR. DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT and last appearance but one, on which occasion MISS FANNY VINING, from Drury-lane Theatre, London, will make her first appearance in America, in the character of Margaret Elmore, in Lovet's play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MORRIS BARNETT, author of "Serious Family," the celebrated dramatist and actor, has kindly volunteered, and will appear in his own character of Monsieur Jacques.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss MARY AGNES would most respectfully announce to her friends and the public, that she has made an arrangement with the proprietor of the Broadway Theatre for her Benefit and second appearance on any stage, which will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, upon which occasion she will appear as MARIANNE, IN THE WIFE.

St. Pierre, by..........Mr. E. L. Davenport.

Miss Agnes has much pleasure in acknowledging thus publicly the kindness of Mr. Davenport, who, without hesitation, relinquished his claim to this night, and volunteered his valuable aid.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, 1855. A GRAND CONCERT—Music selected from the most celebrated composers the world affords, on which occasion two of the most noted and talented artistes of European singers will make their first appearance in America, viz.: MME. DEVRIELLE GORTOTO and Signor ANTONIO ROSETTI, whose musical talents have been received with enthusiastic admiration throughout the European continent. Further particulars in future advertisements.

Lieutenant Gibbon's Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial under the head of "The Amazon and the La Plata," in your paper of the [illegible], there is a remark of so erroneous a nature that it is to be hoped you will perform an act of justice by refuting the charge contained in it at your earliest convenience. The remark is as follows:

"And this glowing account of the fertility and boundless resources of that Equatorial locality has well-nigh led people to believe that it is a veritable earthly Paradise. Some little conversation with parties who have traveled in those parts long ago, led us to doubt whether the universal rose color with which Lieutenants HERNDON and GIBBON have tinted all the fields adjacent to the Amazonian waters were entirely natural."

Such a remark could have been made only from ignorance of the true state of the case, and that few persons know any better is not to be wondered at, since from some unaccountable reason the distribution of the report of the last named officer has been so long delayed that nothing has appeared before the public to give a different "tint" to the "rose color" with which the Amazonian fields were painted by the first. Had you ever conversed with Lieutenant GIBBON, or read his report, both of which the writer of this article has done, you would have found that his account differs but little from those of the great majority of travelers in those regions, and very materially from the *preconceived Washington* ideas of the *Great Valley of the Amazon*, and that he holds up in as strong a light as any actual resident of the country could do its "unmitigated heat" and dense population of "wild Indians, monkeys, and alligators," and even unnavigable water-courses.

Let us hope that a report submitted to the Government, more than twelve months ago, (25th January, 1854,) will soon be allowed to see the light, that the public may form its judgment from the work itself, and not condemn the officers because one of them is suspected of using too bright a "tint" for his picture.

We venture the assertion, that the forthcoming report represents what was *observed* during a two years' residence in the country, whether "wild Indians, monkeys and alligators," or diamond mines, gold dust, or silver, and even if some of the rivers were not found *navigable*, we have no right to blame the explorer, or to complain of him for *saying so*.

Spanish and English Flags Entwined.

The Havana *Prensa* of the 14th, says that on the previous morning an English war steamer had left the port of Havana, with several companies and troops from the island on board—perhaps, it says, to garrison some place in the interior. "The steamer," says the paper, "bore at her masthead, unfurled to the wind, and proudly and affectionately entwining each other, the banners of Spain and England—a union highly significant of the actual circumstances. A few minutes afterwards, one of the large English ships of war, which have been lying at anchor in the port, sailed out with the Spanish and English flags also flying in union at her masthead. The war steamer *General Lezo* next sailed out, decorated in the same significant style. This delightful spectacle was witnessed from the wharves by an enthusiastic multitude. At seeing these two flags floating side by side, from the peak of English war vessels, all may comprehend the meaning, and what may be expected from such a union. Our Spain will never stand alone in her great questions of American policy!"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 35 to 37, 60, 61, 62.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 3143, 2641, 1997, 1002.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 434, 731, 673, 132, 309, 706, 674 to 876, 888, 890 to 893, 895, 903, 906 to 914, 917 to 919, 921 to 941, 943 to 946, 700, 440, 853, 781, 823, 602.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 1.
Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, with the following indictments:

The United States, vs. Darbey Hickey.—An indictment for larceny upon the high seas, in stealing ten sovereigns on board the ship *Isaac Wright*, in January last.

The United States, vs. Cornelius Sullivan.—An indictment for the same offence, at the same time and place.

The United States, vs. John Gorman.—An indictment for passing counterfeit quarter dollars on January 20th, 1855.

The United States, vs. William Courtney.—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the ship *Reaclus*, in Liverpool, Dec. 27, 1854.

The United States, vs. the same.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a knife, at the same time and place.

The Grand Jury were then discharged for the term.

All the accused were arraigned, and put in pleas of not guilty.

The Admiralty Calendar was then called, and the case of Gideon Smith et. al. vs. The Steamboat *Washington*, was taken up. This is a suit brought by the owners of the schooner *Sylph*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between her and the *Washington*, which happened on the 17th of July, 1849. The libellant alleges that the schooner was bound from Stoney Brook to Albany, and was about opposite the Catharine Ferry in the East River, close hauled on her starboard tack, the wind blowing a light breeze from the Southwest, and about one-third of the way across the River from the New-York side, and about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the *Washington*, one of the Catharine Ferry boats came out of her slip and ran into her, striking her abaft her fore chains, injuring her to the amount of about four hundred dollars.

The claimants deny any negligence on the part of the steamboat, and say that the steamboat stopped and backed, and did all she could to avoid the collision, which was occasioned by the fault of the schooner.

For libellants—Mr. Hackett and Mr. Morton. For claimants—Mr. Whiting.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 1.
Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Fletcher vs. Norton.—This case was called on and proceeded with again yesterday morning.

Mr. Willard, upon the opening of the Court, called the attention of the Court to an article which appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 28th February, and the report of the proceedings of the trial. He said he was aware that it was unpopular for the Court to pay any attention to the publications in the daily Press, but it was of such a character that he must call the attention of the Court to it, and he trusted that the Court would give an expression of opinion concerning this article, which at once violated the principles of fair dealing and also the injunctions of the law.

The Court observed, that if jury and counsel would pay as little attention as he did to remarks in newspapers, they would avoid a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Newspaper comments had nothing to do with the merits or the trial of this cause, and he presumed the jury knew nothing about the article alluded to as he did. Mr. O'Conor then stated

Rev. Edward Bright, who said that he had known the late Dr. Judson, and had also known his widow intimately for many years. She died on the 1st of June, 1854, at her residence in Hamilton; he was one of her executors, and also one of the guardians of her children; and knew fully and exactly the amount of her estate; his deposition had rather overstated the amount of her estate; the income thereof did not exceed $1,800.

Dr. Judson died in 1850. This intelligence reached this country in September of that year. Witness had formerly been a bookseller in Utica, N. Y., until 1840; after that he became a clergyman. The intelligence of Dr. Judson's death was communicated to the Executive Board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, under whose sanction a life of him was directed to be commenced. This was desired by Mrs. Judson, who had expressed a wish that Dr. Wayland should write it; in order to give the matter greater weight a vote was passed by the Board requesting him to do so. Witness laid before the Board a letter from Mrs. Judson, requesting that this might be so.

The vote in the Executive Committee was unanimous in favor of appointing Dr. Wayland. They terminated their connection with this matter in 1853, because Mrs. Judson requested them to do so, as she desired to relieve them of further trouble, and was willing to take upon herself the responsibility of publishing the book. There were nothing expressed to the effect that there was any doctrinal difference between Dr. Judson and Dr. Wayland. No two great men were ever differed less on great questions.

Mrs. Judson selected her publishers with my concurrence, but not with my advice; proposals were received for the publication from Cornish, Lamport & Co., of this City; they offered at first to give all the profits to Mrs. Judson, but afterwards withdrew their offer, and proposed to give her a percentage, which was larger than that of Phillips, Sampson & Co.; there were no proposals which offered a larger share of profits than from this firm, though more money per volume was offered by others; Mrs. Judson decided who should be her publishers on her own responsibility.

Witness did not know whether or not Dr. Wayland gave her any advice; Colby & Co., of this City, made her an offer which was not better than Phillips, Sampson & Co.; witness had a son in this firm when the last edition of Dr. Wayland's volume was published; at the time the contract was made, however, he was not in the business, and had no intention of doing so, having determined to study law.

Witness had no recollection of having said anything to Mrs. Judson about Mr. Fletcher's character. There were three or four things that constitute a good offer—the character of the publishing house, the price at which the book is to be sold, the discount to be allowed to the trade, &c.; and, in view of these requirements, the offer of Phillips, Sampson & Co. was the best made. Witness had read the preface to Dr. Wayland's book, and the facts therein stated were true.

[The Court observed here that this evidence seemed rather wide of the point, and must be hurried through with, or Mr. Norton, the defendant in the suit, would be forgotten before the termination.]

The witness then gave evidence as to the amount of Mrs. Judson's property, which did not materially differ from his deposition. He also mentioned that a portion of her property was presented to her by some gentlemen in Calcutta, in token of their respect for the memory of her husband, and that the American Baptist Missionary Union was made her residuary legatee. The total receipts from Dr. Wayland's book have reached $11,500; could not say how many copies were ordered in advance. Mr. Fletcher was one of the competitors for Dr. Wayland's work, and offered a larger sum than Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Mr. Willard then called

Robert P. Middleditch, who testified that he was a clergyman, and the author of *Burmah's Great Missionary*—Mr. Fletcher had suggested it. Soon after Dr. Wayland's work was published there was a general expression in some quarters that the book did not meet the wants of all who desired a life of Dr. Judson; partly on account of certain views held by Dr. Wayland; the witness held this opinion, and had heard persons express this to the plaintiff.

One objection was, that it was a large work, more of a compilation than a compact biography—there were also certain views of Dr. Wayland therein, respecting the proper mode of conducting missionary labors, and with respect also to the Bible Society, which had reference to certain differences of opinion entertained by members of the Baptist sect. There were opinions in Dr. Wayland's book generally supposed not to be entertained by Dr. Judson.

The witness then read certain extracts from Dr. Wayland's work, tending to show a difference of opinion between Dr. Judson and the author on the subject of communicating religious instruction, the former being in favor of public preaching and the latter of religious publications. There were not half a dozen facts on one page of matter, in the plaintiff's book, that were original to Dr. Wayland's book, and it is in no sense an abridgment of the latter; in compiling the plaintiff's book the witness made use of isolated facts only, taken from Dr. Wayland's work, and never in more than half a dozen instances.

Witness had undertaken this work two or three weeks after the publication of Dr. Wayland's, which he had not then thoroughly read, but a part only; he had read the greater part of the original matter, but could not state exactly how much; the journals incorporated into the work were familiar to him already. He endeavored to avoid availing himself of any fact that he had seen in the other book, and even referred to the newspapers or journals in which much of the matter incorporated into Dr. Wayland's book had originally appeared, rather than to make use of the latter in compiling his own.

In using facts derived from Dr. Wayland's book he used his own language and not that of Dr. Wayland, in order not to infringe in the slightest degree upon the rights of Mrs. Judson. Witness had written the preface to his own work, and all the facts therein stated he steadfastly believed and believes to be true. He had been a member of the Baptist Church in this country for nine years, and was aware that the whole of the foreign correspondence of missionaries is not always published in the religious magazines of that sect.

Hiram Dayton, recalled, testified that in December, 1853, the plaintiff was engaged in the publication of this book; he had often heard people who had purchased Wayland's book complain that it was not exactly the thing—the price was too high; the agents engaged in selling the book complained to him that they experienced considerable difficulty in canvassing for the book, on account of the high price; and this was before the plaintiff commenced the publication of his own work.

The plaintiff proved that there was some diversity of opinion in the Baptist denomination as to the best means to be used in evangelizing the world—some believing that the *press* was the great motive power, and others that preaching and instruction, *viva voce*, were the means to be used. Mr. Judson used the funds of the Society in the printing and distribution of tracts, and had great faith in the efficiency of the diffusion of books, papers, &c. It was claimed that, in Dr. Wayland's life, he had to some extent misrepresented him in this respect. Mr. Wayland himself being in favor of oral instruction, had represented Mr. Judson in the same light, which was a false one.

In support of this, the plaintiff called Mr. S. G. Allen, Editor of *Merry's Museum*; Dr. Rufus Babcock, Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society; Mr. James E. Stone, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; Mr. John Dowling, of Philadelphia; Mr. Spencer and Mr. Cone—all of them Baptist clergymen.

The plaintiff here rested, and the defendants called

Mr. S. S. Cutting, who testified as follows: I am a minister of the Baptist denomination; I am editor of the *New-York Recorder and Register*, a Baptist weekly journal; there is a difference of opinion in the Baptist denomination, as to whether oral or written means of spreading the Gospel should be most prominent; this question first became one of much notice in the Winter of '53 and '54, on the arrival of intelligence concerning missionary doings in Asia; Mr. Fletcher's proposal to print his book was made before this difference of opinion was made public.

Cross-examined—Mr. Wayland started the subject in a Convention held at Albany, in May, 1853, some six months before the publication of the book.

A deposition was then read on the part of the plaintiffs, from Mr. Eddy, Treasurer of the American Baptist Union. This concluded the evidence in the case.

The Court then adjourned. The summing up will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*
THURSDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Nothing new has occurred in this line.

COFFEE—Has been less active, but has remained firm, with sales of 80 pkgs. Java at 13¢c.; 50 Maracaibo at 10¢c.; 500 Rio at 9¢c.@10¢c., and small lots of St. Domingo at 9c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has not been affected by the news. The day's sales include 1,200 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	8¾	8¾	9	9
Middling Fair	9½	9¾	10¼	10¼
Fair	9¾	10	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very brisk, but are without essential change in price. Sales were made to-day of 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @ 10 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 00

Canadian is salable and firm, 1,200 bbls. having found buyers at yesterday's prices. Southern is in moderate demand at former rates, the sales of the day including 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$9 87½ for mixed to favorite, and $9 87½@$10 87½ for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is held above the views of purchasers. Hence, it is inactive. Rye and Barley are quiet, but steady. Oats are salable and firm as before quoted. Corn is plentier and on the decline, sales having been made of 50,000 bushels chiefly at 96c.@97c., for Southern White and Yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 600 bales River were taken at former rates.

HEMP—Messrs. Lewis S. Morris & Co. have furnished us with the annexed report of February's business: "The stock of American Hemp here on the 1st ult., consisted of 1,778 bales Undressed, and 2,149 bales Dressed—in all, 3,927 bales. Since then the receipts have amounted to 313 bales Undressed, and 545 bales Dressed, together 758 bales. The month's sales embrace 549 bales Undressed at $140@$160 for prime to choice; and 1,036 bales Dressed at $180@$210, with a few lots of extra fine at $[illegible]@$240 ₩ ton, leaving our present stock in first hands 1,468 bales Undressed, and 1,658 bales Dressed—in all, 3,121 bales, nearly all of which is held at prices above last month's range. Nothing has occurred here in Russian Hemp. The stock of Manilla Hemp here on the 1st ult. embraced 7,370 bales, and there have been 4,036 bales received since, while small sales have been made during the month at 9¼c. ₩ lb., 6 months' credit, leaving 7,600 bales on hand, with large supplies yet to come forward. Jute Hemp is rather scarce and quiet but firm, with light transactions at $105, usual terms, ₩ ton.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at old prices.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $30@$31 ₩ ton, showing a steady market for this kind, which is the only one that attracts any notice.

LATHS—Are quiet, but firm, with a small quantity offering.

LEAD—No further movements have been reported. Stocks are moderate, and prices firm.

LIME—Rockland is in scanty supply and fair request, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—We heard that 600 bbls. New-Orleans found buyers at 26c.@27c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales were made, to-day, of 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $3 75@$3 ₩ 280 lbs., a further reduction; small lots of Spirits do. at 41c.@42c. ₩ gallon; and common Rosin at $1 60½ ₩ bbl., delivered. Other articles are unchanged.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are as previously reported. Linseed is rather quiet, but is still held at 77c.@78c. ₩ gallon. The demand is slack for Winter Lard Oil at 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and rather lower,—the sales comprising 1,300 bbls., at $13 37½@$13 50 for old mess, for which there is less inquiry; $13 75@$14 for new Prime, $16 for new Mess, $15 50@$16 for Western Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 for City do., ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged in demand and value. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are a shade firmer,—sales having been made of 600 pkgs. shoulders and hams at 6½c.@7c. and 8¼c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., respectively. Bacon is in moderate request at steady rates. Lard is quiet, but firm, sales of 300 bbls. at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is moderately active and commands full prices, the sales reaching 250 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime, $9@$11 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $16 50@$15 for repacked do., and $18 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand, at $21@$25 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are more sought after at $15@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, 20c.@25c. for State Dairy, and 26c.@31c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is now worth 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1855.

OLD PORK.

Qualities.	New-York Yards: Lewis'	Getty's	Lozeau's	Brooklyn Y'ds: Th'pson's	O'dwell's	Total
Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ref. Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	10,021	11,694	1,460	1,880	344	26,420

NEW PORK.

Qualities.	N. Y. Yards: Lewis'	Getty's	Lozeau's	B'yn Yards: Th'pson's	O'dwell's	Total	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ref. Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OLD BEEF.

Qualities.	New-York Yards: Lewis'	Getty's	Lozeau's	Brooklyn Y'ds: Th'pson's	O'dwell's	Total
City Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep'ked Mess	190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep. Chic. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	136	114	136	730

NEW BEEF.

Qualities.	N. Y. Yards: Lewis'	Getty's	Lozeau's	B'kn Y'ds: Th'pson's	O'dwell's	Total	[illegible]
City Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep'ked Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep. Chic. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tierces Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tces Prm. B'f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE—Has not varied since our last.

SUGARS—Continue pretty active and firm, with sales of 600 hhds., mostly New-Orleans, at 4¼c.@5¼c., and some Cuba at 4¼c.@5c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime purchased at old prices.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 31½c.@32c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The European mails per *St. Louis*, were not received time enough to affect this day's business, which was checked by the announcement of the *Canada's* being at Halifax with still later news from the Old World, and a mail which shippers must receive before they will venture any further important transactions. For Liverpool the engagements comprised 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ₩ lb., 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., 27,000 bushels Corn at 5d., in bags, 150 pkgs. Bacon, and 100 tces. Lard at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London and Glasgow the shipments were limited at old rates. For Bremen there were taken 10,000 lbs. Bone at ¼c., and 70 pkgs. Tobacco at 15s.@17s. 6d.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West 22d-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 297, 299 and 301 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement and one of the best localities in New-York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 27th-st., near 9th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A neat English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 24th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMSON, Nos. 299 8th-av. and 115 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No. 349 High-st. The lot is 50 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with cemented cellar and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in the City, may work there and then return at night, and find it less expense, than to live in Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of E. H. KITCHEN, No. 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful brown stone English basement house, 25 by 50, lot 98.9, situated on the north side of 47th-st., opposite the Blind Institution Park, between 5th and 9th-avs. The house has an elaborate finish; has all the modern improvements—including a new kind of furnace staircase, being a great improvement on the old plan, and the whole house is built in the best possible manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 29th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x100 feet, laid out for a flower garden. Pleasantly situated No. 73 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by day's work, and is completely finished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—15 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 2 pantries, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout, pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 116 Bergen-st., near Hoyt. Terms easy, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 69 Wall-st., basement, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In this City (173) one hundred and seventy-three houses, (407) four hundred and seven lots; also, many in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, Jersey, Staten Island, &c.; also, a large number of farms and country seats. If you desire to purchase or sell Real Estate, you will save time by applying to E. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—And other buildings, with six acres of land, suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depot at Port Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat 3-story and basement frame house, situated on the north side of 129th-st., between the 3d and 4th-avs., Harlem. The house is 22 by 37 feet, containing eleven rooms, and is within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. For further particulars inquire of WARREN BRADY, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 15, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Several desirable houses, beautifully situated, having from eight to fifteen lots of ground attached, and laid out in handsome style with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, &c. Titles perfect and terms easy. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 222 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brownstone-fronted house No. 15 West 22d-st., built by the owner in the best manner; size of house, 25x55. Also, the new three-story brick house, just completed, situated on Lexington-av., first house above 32d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; size of house, 21x44. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 15 West 22d-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The four 3-story and basement marble front brick houses situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Rodney, (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The above houses have marble mantels, cornices, under cellars, &c., and two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three 3-story basement high stoop brick houses, 21x46, lots 100 feet deep, built in good style with the modern improvements. Location very pleasant in 53d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or of D. ROBINS, No. 79 6th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—A modern three story and basement brick house, desirably situated in Brooklyn; or would exchange the above for a modern-built house in New-York, between 4th and 7th-avs., and between 14th and 46th-sts. Address B. H., *Times* Office, for two days.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A three story brick and basement house and under cellar, well built and in good order, pleasantly situated in South 6th-st., lot in fee, 25 by 100 feet, three minutes' walk of the ferries. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Inquire of B. PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the best three story brick and basement modern built houses, in complete order, in the VIIth Ward, pleasantly located between Market and Pike-sts. Lot in fee 24 by 98, the cheapest property offered this season. Terms easy. Inquire of B. PARKHURST, No. 23 Market-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The superior 3-story brick basement lot, No. 40 Hammond-st. House 20 by 50 feet, all the way up, three parlors deep, and with all the modern improvements. Possession can be had previous to the 1st of May. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply to HENRY BUTLER, No. 35 Water-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 508 8th-avenue, on the west side, one door south of 37th-st., now occupied by a first class butcher—excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 133 West 21st-st. JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A House and four lots of ground on 165-st. West of 10th-av., commanding a delightful view of the river and surrounding country, or would sell the house and one lot. Inquire at No. 321 8th-av., in the food store.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brick house and plot of ground in the village of Tarrytown. For full particulars inquire of CHARLES OLMSTED, corner of Spring and Washington-sts., or JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,800; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On easy terms. A neat, desirable Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. 486 3d-av.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A snug three-story and basement brick house on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Rent, $450. Croton on lower floor, and tax paid by landlord. Inquire at No. 30 East 28th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house with store, (occupied dry goods,) 4th-av. Terms easy. Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, cor. Bank and West sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 193 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 38 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, at a bargain.—A house and lot with stable on rear, on 26th-st. If application be made immediately, will be sold for $3,600. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. 72 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone house, 25 by 60, in West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 62 William-st.

$500—STANLY HALL—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a farm of about 30 acres, of good soil, 2 acres in rye, 10 in grass, 8 in wood and pasture land, the rest tillable. Commodious house, pleasant lawn, shade trees, &c. On high ground commanding a view of New-Brighton and Springfield mountains. Free from fever and ague. Large cellar, good well in the house and large cistern; an orchard filled with a variety of grafted fruit, grape vines, currant, gooseberries, raspberries, &c. The above is distant 4½ miles from Newark, 3½ from Elizabethtown, 1½ miles from Camptown Post-Office, plank-road from Newark to Camptown, 2 miles from Springfield, 1½ miles to Stone station, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, about a mile from Professor Chapman's Home Institute, other schools and churches and stores in the vicinity. Suitable for a gentleman's residence, boarding school or boarding-house. Terms easy. $500 cash. $300 per year and interest until the whole is paid. Inquire of J. G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York, or on the premises. Stock and farming utensils, if required. Premises shown at any time.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 93 acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.
WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN.—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a carriage, a farm wagon, &c. A photographic view of the place can be seen at the office of the subscriber. Also, thirteen lots in the city of Newark, some thirty feet wide, which will be sold low, to close a concern. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, and fruit in great abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and elegant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private stable, and the house is furnished throughout, with the furniture, and 2 acres and [illegible] of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable property, containing 61 acres, at Dobbs' Ferry, on the North River, 20 miles from this City, and a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot; it commands a beautiful view of the North River and surrounding country; it is in the vicinity of the Post-Office and several Churches; the property is so situated that it can be divided into several fine cottage and villa sites, for Summer residences. It will be sold at a price that will make it a safe and profitable investment. Apply to E. L. BOLLES, No. 60 Beaver-st., or to M. K. COZZENS, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Near Rye Station, about four acres of land, with liberal supply of fruit, shrubbery, &c.; a large mansion-house, carriage-house and other out-buildings, all erected by the former owner, with a view to their durability and convenience, elevated and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. About twelve acres of excellent orchard and good ow land, lying back of the aforesaid, extending to the Sound, can be had if required. Apply to, or address, E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings, on a lawn of 8 acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit, and fine shade trees. A private road along the river to the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing, and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 323 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Consisting of a fine house, 34 feet by 60 feet, with wing of about 30 feet by 18, and 254 acres of land. The property is situated about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield, on the main road to Lenox, and is in a neighborhood which for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed. On the property there is a lake well stocked with fish; also, barns, ice-house and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. B. MOREWOOD, No. 14 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island Road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence with from 6 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites of from 6 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for City property, or 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; to O. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 156 Grand-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Three minutes' walk from the Railroad depot and steamboat landing, a two story and basement cottage house, built in the best manner, with pipe, water and other conveniences. The garden, which comprises five lots, is fully stocked with peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry trees and grape vines. Terms, sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. G. WILLIAMS, No. 26 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, beautifully located in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $4,000. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, with about forty acres of land, situated upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about a half-mile from the Westport Depot. As much of the land can be made into fine building lots, it may be divided to suit purchasers. If not sold by the 1st of April it may be reasonably rented. Inquire at said depot for
JAMES SCRIBNER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE—With 1¼ acres of land, about 5 minutes' walk from the depot. House 40x30 containing 14 rooms. Has piazzas on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. C. DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 232 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable house and half an acre of land attached; choice fruit-trees; house three years old, and convenient to the railroad depot at Stamford, Conn. Terms easy.
Apply to ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.
Also, several other places, with from 2½ to 20 acres, and prices varying from $800 to $8,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House 40 by 30 feet, two stories, with basement, barn, stabling, carriage and other outhouses, all in good repair. Together with about four acres of land attached; very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Long Island, 36 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 30 acres of tillable and 10 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 3 Lafayette-place.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The stone church at the southwesterly corner of Thompson and Prince-sts., being fifty-three feet in front on Thompson-st., and seventy-five feet deep along Prince-st., with an alley four feet wide and seventy-five feet long on the southerly side. Is offered for sale or to lease for any number of years. Inquire at No. 14 Leroy-place.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in Dean-st.—Nos. 299 and 300. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, No. 300 Dean-st.

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The four-story brick houses No. 210 and No. 232 7th-av. A good investment, will be sold cheap and on an easy terms. Also the four-story double-tenement brick house, No. 401 East 12th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $7,300; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,500; South 8th-st., $4,500. Cottages from $2,000 to $4,000, on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,600. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,800. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 38, with a wing 20 feet by 22, built by day's work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 60 acres of land fine from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 20 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to
HALL & CALBOW, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 28 miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with stone in front, built by day's work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order, &c. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 182 West-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 800 feet water front, and bulkhead with 10 to 18 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the City. Terms easy. Apply to
DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Broad-st.

PARSONAGE POINT FOR SALE.—About thirty acres of superior land, immediately on the Sound, excellent bathing, sailing, fishing, fowling, &c., extensive water views, several choice building sites, has a small house and out buildings. Any person desiring a retired and really beautiful location, cannot fail in being suited; a short and pleasant drive from the Railroad Station at Rye. Address or apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN AND EAST NEW-YORK HOUSES FOR SALE.—Elegant cottage house near Atlantic-st. Price, $3,500; two-story and basement house on Wyckoff-av. Price, $1,500; one do., at $950; one in Adelphi-st., $3,000; Cumberland-st., do. $3,250. CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 188 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—45 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas. A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 35 acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The Farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence, or as a garden for the supply of the markets. It will be offered at private sale until the 13th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Two-thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 2 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 30 to 35 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie, (opposite the residence of Professor MORSE,)—a desirable location for a country-seat, being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie; or they would sell their whole farm of 114 acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to
H. & J. CARPENTER.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—116 acres, about two miles from Bedford Village, Westchester County, six miles from Railroad station; farm house, barns, carriage house, &c. Also, a saw mill, with fair supply of water. All in good condition. The farm has about 30 acres woodland, balance mostly in grass, in substantial fence, abundantly watered with living springs. A Railroad surveyed through it. Would be exchanged for New-York City property. Address or apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—That well-known farm lately the residence of Capt. Texido, deceased, situated at Flushing, L. I. Said farm consists of 43 acres, arable, meadow and woodland. Good dwelling house, barns, and other outbuildings, &c., &c. 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot, on the North Hempstead new plank road. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FARMS, HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—A Farm of sixty acres and one of five acres of good cultivated grain land, well watered, with houses and barns, three miles from Saratoga Springs. Also, a double three-story House and four City Lots on 58th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., New-York. The owner is going to Kansas and will sell cheap. Apply to JOHN READ, No. 34 Jay-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 30 acres near Newark, fine buildings and superior land—price $5,000; one do. of 16 acres, price $2,800; one of 80 acres in Morris county, in the pleasant valley of the Passaic, near railroad station; two well improved farms, of about 40 acres each, Westfield, N. J.; one do. of 12 acres. Also, a farm of 85 acres superior land and buildings, in West Bloomfield.
CHAS. E. MILLER, No. 188 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Eight small farms, superior land for gardening purposes, within 2½ miles of Williamsburg Ferries, of from 5 to 9 acres each, without buildings. One of about 8 acres with buildings. Farm of 87 acres, with buildings, at Huntington, L. I.; one of 12 acres, at Hyde-park, L. I., with good new buildings. Farms of from 30 to 40 acres, near Jamaica, good land.
CHAS. E. MILLER, No. 188 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—For productive New-York or Brooklyn property. A first-class farm, containing about 140 acres. Also, one of about 120 acres. Both located within 30 miles of New-York by Harlem or New-Haven Railroads. Address J. I. RUNYON, Box No. 2,[illegible].

SMALL FARM OF SIXTEEN ACRES FOR SALE.—A delightful country residence, pleasantly located on the English neighborhood road, ten miles from Hoboken and two from Fort Lee, accessible by stage and steamboat; in a delightful drive *via* Hackensack Plankroad. On the premises are a cottage containing eight rooms, barn, hay-house, etc., in complete order. One orchard of 100 choice grafted fruit trees, in full bearing. A never failing stream runs through the premises, affording a mill site or fish pond. Garden well supplied with grapes, berries and flowers. Apply to A. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 22 Dey-st., or address MILLER, Box No. 144, New-York Post-Office.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two blocks of ground, fronting on the River, between North 7th and North 9th-sts., with the wharves and piers in front, suitable for ship-yards or lumber and storage-yards. For terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

TO FLORISTS—FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.—The extensive Green Houses, propagating house upon the tank system, pits, frames, &c., appertaining to the late Nursery of WINTER & Co., in the village of Flushing, L. I. Terms moderate. The stock for sale very low. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 130 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.; or on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at Flushing.
GABRIEL WINTER.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots of land, with brick barn and lumber sheds and racks thereon. Situate on 26th and 27th-sts. west of 11th-av., within a few rods of the North River. The lease will not expire until Nov. 1, 1862. The lots are opposite the Woodworth Planing Mills and are particularly valuable for the lumber business. Apply on the premises, to U. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. 65 Wall-st., to
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Corner of East and Water-sts. Three lots with 175 feet water right on the corner of Corlears Hook. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $160, payable $4 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Five Lots on 102d-st., and five on 103d-st., east of 5th-av., full lots and good grade. Price, $4,500 for the whole. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three to five years. Apply to J. H. WELLS, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

129TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in 129th-st., near 6th-av. The street is paved and lighted, and the above lots are beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold in monthly instalments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

QUIT-CLAIM DEEDS FOR MOUNT-VERNON PROPERTY—All who have ordered such deeds from the undersigned, will find them at J. VANDERBILT'S store, No. 87 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 23 Duane-st., 80 feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, 60 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new and very fine up-town residence, near to 5th-av., and most accessible to the business part of the City by several of the best lines of stages, and the 6th-av. cars, all centering less than a block distant. The house is very neat and convenient, and in perfect order. The parlors, extension and hall, are very handsomely frescoed. It is 4 stories and basement, 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 rooms deep. The furniture, which is new and very superior, will be sold at a sacrifice; or to a small family the house will be let furnished. Apply at Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st. KEYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, two new 3-story brick buildings, near the landing. The first story and basement of each are designed for stores, the upper stories for dwellings, which can be connected, giving convenience for a large boarding house. The location is desirable for a first-class family grocery, dry goods and general furnishing business, also for a lumber, coal and feed establishment. They will be let on favorable terms, by applying to D. A. COMSTOCK, No. 3 Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st., or to BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 29 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c., and will be let, to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE.—From 1st of May next, the large Mansion House and grounds situated in Court-st., in front of Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn. It is well adapted to the business of a boarding-house, ice cream saloon and public garden. It is now in course of repair, and will be made to suit, and possession can be had till 1st May without rent, by party taking it. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET.—In this City, 67 houses; also 11 furnished houses; also 13 houses and furniture for sale; also 33 parts of houses; also many in Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey, Staten Island, and the surrounding country. If you desire to let or hire a house, you will save time and trouble by applying to E. D. GOODWIN, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A four story English basement house. Rent, $650. Price of house and lot $8,500, or would be exchanged for land. The house is in West 39th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., in a row of twelve houses, fourth house from 7th-av., north side of street. Inquire of L. F. COVERLY, Nos. 259 and 261 Hester-st., or on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—The two-story and attic house corner of South Third and 7th-streets, well finished, with stable, vaults; high basement and under-cellar. Apply to F. LUQUEER, Fireman's Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story brick, basement and attic house, No. 65 2d-av., next corner 4th-st. Has 14 rooms, Croton water, bath, gas. Would be leased for three years to a responsible party. Can be seen from 11 to 12 o'clock. Apply to O. McCOMB, No. 61 Murray-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—For one or more years, the modern two-story and attic house, No. 350 Hudson-st., pleasantly situated; has gas, ornamental ceilings, croton, bath, besides a large yard, all in neat order, at a reasonable rent. Apply at No. 311 Hudson-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three new 3-story brick houses in Washington-av., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; will be completed about 15th April. In immediate vicinity of stage and railroad routes. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOULD, No. 41 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient modern built four-story basement house, No. 73 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with range, bath, wash-basins and gas fixtures. Rent $900. Apply to
GEO. B. WHEELER, No. [illegible] Water-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 31 Lexington-av., first door above 23d-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 31 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story and basement, No. 77 Christie-st. Inquire at No. 134 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on the East River, at the foot of 86th-st., with a large stable, several acres of land, and a good garden. The place is of easy access by the City Railroads, and would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to E. JONES, No. 3 Neilson-place.

COTTAGE TO LET.—In Brooklyn, a small Gothic Cottage nearly new, and about four lots of ground connected with it, in garden and fruit trees, on the east side of Portland-av., first house south of Fulton-av.; the house will be painted and gas introduced; it is about 1½ miles from Atlantic-st. Ferry, and Fulton Ferries; rent $200. Apply to I. H. MOORE, in the rear, or at No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAP RENTS—HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $200 a year, the three-story House No. 50 Bergen-st., between Court and Smith sts., about eight blocks from South Ferry, containing eight rooms and kitchen in excellent order. Possession 1st March. Also, a House in Williamsburg, No. 62 Moore-st., with five rooms and two lots for garden. Rent $7 50 a month. Also, House adjoining; rent $6 a month, about 1½ miles from Peck-slip Ferry. Fare by rail-car from Fulton Ferry five cents. Possession now. Apply at No. 352 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or in the shoe store No. 123 Liberty-st., New-York, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LET IN CINCINNATI.—The store-room No. 38 West 4th-st., with basement, recently occupied by MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO., and directly opposite their present place of business. The building was erected three years since, is handsomely built in modern style, with freestone front 22 feet wide, and extends back 75 feet, affording two rooms of fine size well calculated for a retail or wholesale and retail business of the first class dry goods, hosiery or other business seeking the best possible point on the fashionable promenade to establish a trade—adjoining one side is the new store of *Le Boutillier & Brothers*, dry goods dealers, and on the other the entrance to Smith & Nixon's Concert Hall, just about to be erected. Will be rented to a first rate tenant on a lease of ten years or less, at $2,000 a year. Apply by letter or otherwise to
GEO. L. WEED, Bookseller, Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET.—12 ... houses to be built on the corner of Houston and Sullivan-sts., will be built by the subscriber according to the plans which the party wishing to occupy may suggest, and a lease of [illegible] years given. The house may be so arranged, covering the whole lot, which is [illegible] feet, that, thus complete, would accommodate 100 boarders. For further particulars inquire of JOHN B. BORST, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Room No. 14.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, N. Y.—A convenient 2-story house, with wing, 30 by 40 feet deep, with the necessary out-buildings, between one and two acres of land, all in good repair; location healthy, no mistake. Apply to JESSE PURDY, near the premises, or to WM. F. BROOKS, No. 6 Spruce-st., New-York. No furniture is for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Handsomely and completely furnished, for one year or a term of years from May 1, of medium size, delightfully situated very near the Washington Parade Ground. Apply to
JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 32 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, in 4th-st., above 2d-av., in a very pleasant situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a careful family. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

FARM TO LET—Situated at [illegible], Westchester County, about 25 miles from New-York, near the Harlem Railroad, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, two good apple orchards, house, barn, &c. Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
JOHN ALSTYNE, No. 61 Wall-st.

THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET—Known as the Rectory of the Episcopal Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from depot at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 20 South William-st., or of Mr. STACEY BROOKS, East Chester.

PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—The upper part of the two houses Nos. 120 and 122 Canal-st. [illegible] ... house. Apply to JOHN CASTREE, No. 136 Varick-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The fine store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., being the basement floor in the building suitable for the printing business. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Power Printer. Bookbinder's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 202 FULTON-ST.—A first-rate location for wholesale or retail business of any kind. It is light and dry, and has an entrance on ... ; also a number of offices in the same building. Apply to the above.
WM. HINTON.

OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 115 and 117, also Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., separately or in suites, convenient to the City Hall, the railroads, &c. Rooms lighted. Possession immediately, if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—In building No. 15 Broad-st., the front office on 2d-floor, and the whole of the 4th-floor may be had at a low rent. Apply to C. E. ELLIS, No. 22 Spruce-st.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.—Three very desirable rooms in the third story of No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises.
WHITING, CLARK & SMITH.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn. Also, house in Nassau-st. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 22 Nassau-st.

FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 151 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—PART OF AN OFFICE TO LET—Second floor, No. 76 Nassau-st.

ONE WINDOW AND COUNTERS TO LET—Of No. 243 Broadway. Also, part of the basement and cellar. Apply on the premises to GEORGE LAMBERT.

SHOP-ROOM TO LET.—Four large rooms 25 feet wide by 60 feet long, well lighted, with hoistways, &c., on the first and second floors of a building in Duane-st., near West Broadway. Apply to THOMAS HOPE & CO., No. 122 Chambers-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and second floor of the large building, Nos. 31 and 33 Frankfort-st., will be warmed, with steam, and steam power supplied. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 29 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to any description of retail or wholesale business. No better business location is to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those desirable new stores northeast corner Broadway and 21st-st., with dwellings above. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—The four-story brick store No. 115 Fulton-st., extending through and fronting on Ann-st. Size of store 25x120 feet. Apply to BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 168 Vesey-st., in front of Washington Market. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 14 Warren-st.

STORE TO LET.—The 5-story store No. 3 Nassau-st. Possession given immediately. Apply upon the premises, to W. M. HALSTED and R. T. HAINES.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 26th-st., New-York. Both rooms and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 31st and 32d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious, well lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 29 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also in 1st-av., near 26th-st. The rooms are well-lighted and rents moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. SIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building on Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 150 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well-lighted and clean. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms to let with steam power. Inquire at the Columbian Iron Foundry, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. [illegible] ... [illegible] parlor, chamber and basement furniture ... French brocatel, ... Gothic ... rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, ... feather beds, ... with a quantity of basement furniture, extension table, crockery, ivory cutlery, china, &c. Catalogues at house.

Wm. H. Franklin, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 22 CORNELIA-ST.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Cornelia-street—The two-story and attic brick house on the front, and two-story frame house on the rear, and lot of ground No. 22 Cornelia-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet on one side and 92 feet on the other. The house is about 25 feet front, (with an alley-way of 3 feet leading to the rear,) and about 36 feet deep, built in a very substantial manner. Terms liberal.

William Irving, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, in mahogany and rosewood, suites of rosewood, and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatelle; oak and mahogany bedroom furniture, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; pier, mantel and bedroom mirrors, china, crockery and glassware; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, to pay advances, nine fine gold watches, 64 fine gold chains, 24 frock and overcoats, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, March 2, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of Thos. Morton, Assignee of Palmer & Dwight, balance of jewelry, watches, &c., remaining unsold, consisting of gold and silver watches, fob chains, guard keys, plated castors, brooches, jets, ear-rings, diamond rings and pins, lockets, studs, knives and forks, pencil cases, &c., &c., without reserve.

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st. E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a handsome assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of good quality, mirrors, [illegible], &c., which are well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed or stored until May, at a reasonable charge. Catalogues are now ready.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, No. 84 6th-av., will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; new and second-hand 3-ply ingrain carpets, suites of walnut, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, [illegible], cooking-stove, &c. To be sold without reservation. Worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer, No. 97 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.
GROCERIES, SALMON, HERRING, MACKEREL, IRON SAFES, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, sugars, teas, coffees, brandy, gin, whisky, wines, cigars, soap, candles, chocolate, raisins, shelled almonds, cheese, maccaroni, sardines, harness, riding saddles, whips, and hardware.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THIS AFTERNOON, Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 236 1st-st., corner of North 2d-st., Eastern District, Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany and other bedsteads, mattresses, carpets, chairs, cookstove, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Terms—Purchasers required to make a satisfactory deposit, and settle their bills immediately after the sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.
STATUARY AND EGYPTIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—B. T. TURNER will sell at Auction THIS DAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 20 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of Italian Statuary Marble Mantels. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited to this sale.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
BY A. C. TUTTLE.—On SATURDAY, March 3, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 4th-av., opposite 7th-st., under Mr. Disbrow's late Riding School. The entire stock of double and single carriages, wagon and cart harness, ladies' and gents' saddles, bridles, bits, whips, blankets, halters, brushes, combs, &c. Also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c. Terms cash.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 175 South-st., the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, [illegible]. Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., same day, at No. [illegible] Water-st., the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stools, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, same day, at No. [illegible] Anthony-st., the contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, beer pumps, kegs, stools, casks, &c. &c.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
Fred'k L. Vultee, Deputy Sheriff.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the warerooms of A. C. Hunter, (late Humbert & Kenny,) Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the residue of parlor and chamber furniture, [illegible], the sale of which was postponed from last Friday, in consequence of the weather; also, a horse and cart. Sale peremptory.
LORIN INGERSOLL, JOEL W. MASON, } Assignees.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 180 Broadway, or T. F. BURGER, No. 12 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TERMS OF [illegible] REDUCED ONE HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York. Ladies' Writing Class, at 11½ o'clock A. M., daily, excepting Saturday. Gentlemen's Classes, at 9 A. M., and 3, 5, 7, and 8 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms reduced to $5 for 12, or $10 for 24 lessons, including stationery. Private instruction, $15 for 16, or $25 for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor. Bookkeeping—Terms reduced this week, from $25 to $12 50. Books and Stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms payable in advance.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $250 per annum, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages, music and drawing. For circulars and further information address the Principal at Newburg. References—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; E. Beech, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company; G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Spies, Christ & Jay, Drs. J. F. Gray and A. G. Hull, Rev. Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 329 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 239 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 169 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—The large stock of COMBS, BUTTONS and FANCY GOODS at No. 93 Cedar-st. has been removed to the spacious lofts Nos. 20 and 22 Vesey-st., near Church-st., and the subscribers are now making large additions to their former good stock. They have made arrangements with some of the best manufacturers of Combs and other goods in the United States, for their constant supply, and are receiving, direct from Europe, by every steamer, French and English Goods of the latest styles. They are now prepared to offer you a large assortment of (good) Goods in their line, viz.: COMBS—Buffalo and Imitation Buffalo Back Combs; Imitation Shell and Horn Side Combs; English Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory, Rack and Long Combs; Rubber Pull, Side, Neck, Long and Dressing Combs. BUTTONS—Steel, Pearl, Gilt, Lasting, Bone, Agate, Metal, Thread, Linen and Horn. BRUSHES—Hair, Tooth, Nail, &c. Linen Thread, Clark's Spool Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Elastics, Whalebone, Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Bobbin, Stay Binding, Stay Lacing, Boot and Shoe Lacing, Knitting Cotton, Suspenders, Thimbles and Scissors, Porte Monnaies, Reticules, French Work Cotton, with a great variety of Fans, cheap for cash. The undersigned buy their stock for cash, and at the very lowest rates, and sell for a mere commission.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., Nos. 20 and 22 Vesey-st., (up stairs) New-York.
P. S.—Vesey-st. is the first street below the Astor House. Nos. 20 and 22 are a few doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & JESUP have removed their place of business to No. 70 Beaver-st.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depôts and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY. J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure Bone Dust, consisting of sawings, filings and ground bone. Orders received at the Works, 28th-st., East River; or at No. 45 Cedar-st., up stairs. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855.

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement ... $2,640,[illegible] 51

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$[illegible]	
For interest	[illegible]	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	[illegible]	
For annuities	[illegible]	616,128 00
		$3,256,480 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,[illegible] 75	
Paid surrendered policies	27,301 25	
Paid reduction of premiums	1,[illegible] 20	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	69,077 64	
Paid annuities	1,301 46	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total assets		$2,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	82,157 67
Bonds and mortgages	2,609,129 94
Fire insurance account	285 94
Deferred Premium account	[illegible]
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	35,330 19
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	[illegible]
Due from agents	[illegible]
	$2,[illegible]

Losses unpaid		$[illegible]
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854		[illegible]
Amount issued in the 12th year		4,720,[illegible] 00
		$24,[illegible]
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,457,344 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	280,250 00	[illegible]
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,[illegible]
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,[illegible]
Issued during the 12th year		1,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	[illegible]	
Surrendered	[illegible]	
Dead	97	[illegible]
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		[illegible]
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,521,[illegible] 00
Increase for the year in policies		745
Increase in life policies	770	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	35	
	818	
Decrease in seven year policies	73	745

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.
I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
Isaac Abbatt, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Fred. S. Winston, Wm. J. Bunker, Richard Patrick, Rich'd H. M'Curdy, John Wadsworth, Sam'l D. Babcock, Gouv'r M. Wilkins, Jonathan Miller, Rob't G. Moulton, John V. L. Pruyn, Abraham Bininger, Chas. J. Stedman, William Betts, Nathaniel Hayden, Lycurgus Edgerton, Isaac G. Pearson, Joseph Blunt, Lewis F. Battelle, William Moore, John P. Yelverton, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Joseph B. Collins, Sam'l M. Cornell, Cephas H. Norton, Eugene Dutilh, John M. Stuart, John P. Treadwell, John H. Swift, Hamlin Blake, Ezra Wheeler, George R. Clark, Alfred Edwards, Wm. H. Popham, M. H. Grinnell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown.
FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.
TRUSTEES.
A. C. Richards, [illegible], F. W. Meyer, [illegible], W. H. Mellen, John H. Arthur, C. E. Milnor, U. A. Murdock, J. K. Myers, Edwin Thorn, Robert Slimmon, Edward Lambert, Martin Bates, Jr., A. Wesson, Fred. B. Betts, Wm. M. Richards, A. S. Barnes, Richard Patrick, T. S. Merrick, Alfred Edwards, Arthur Leary, G. D. H. Gillespie, J. E. Hanford, Wm. Leconey, William Kent, Byron Sherman, Thos. Eakin, C. [illegible], John J. [illegible], Thos. McNamee, L. P. Morton, [illegible].
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
Benj. A. Onderdonk, Secretary.

Office of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, No. 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John D. Cocks, Robert H. [illegible], Joseph Petit, [illegible], John Fowler, [illegible], Levi H. Brigham, [illegible], Curtis Noble, [illegible], Henry Suydam, Jr., [illegible], Nehemiah Knight, [illegible], Jarvis Brush, [illegible], Nathaniel Putnam, Charles Stanton, Edward Bridge, Samuel Osborne, C. C. Betts, [illegible].
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, opposite [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS:
William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum, Robert C. Bell, John B. Briggs, Chas. A. Jarvis, John A. Kennedy, J. S. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. Okell, J. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell, P. M. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce, H. Quackenboss, Andrew Fremont, Samuel F. Whiting, Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
William F. Leggett, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $[illegible], with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS.
George S. Fox, G. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman, Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow, Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke, Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Howley, Wm. H. Macy.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
Samuel Townsend, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.
The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon.
HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 105 Washington-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 98 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from rosin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not [illegible], being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine-shops, factories, steamboats and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of [illegible] Fire Insurance Company, No. 31 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip. And also a further dividend of twenty per cent. payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last. ROBERT B. HOME, President.
D. F. Curry, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

Office of the Covington and Lexington R. R. Co., Covington, Ky., Feb. 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. S. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1853, ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st. E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Office of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Co., No. 17 William-st., New-York, Feb. 28, 1855.
INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at this office. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
ap7,'56-1awlyF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
a16,'55-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
a16,'55-1awlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., [illegible]. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of the institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000 OF 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE 1st Mortgage Bonds, of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are offered for sale at the office of WM. A. KOBBE, No. 21 William-st.
The road runs from Milwaukee to Watertown, Wisconsin, and its cost will be $760,000, and the amount actually expended on the 1st of January last is $514,000, and the whole line will be completed in August next.
Whole issue of 1st Mortgage Bonds, $310,000. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of North America, New-York.
Further information may be obtained from WM. A. KOBBE.

Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1855.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable. WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the AMERICAN GLASS SILVERING COMPANY will be held at their office in New-York, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1855, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company for the ensuing year. JOHN G. CONGDON, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS—$50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1880. For sale by E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 39 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times. [illegible] Fisk's superior Melodeons, [illegible]. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $125, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. MCDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 126 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Office No. 28 William-st., New-York, Feb. 10, 1855.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 3 Wall-st.
References—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of STANTON & KETCHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled at No. 67 Beaver-st., by E. D. STANTON, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.—New-York, Feb. 28, 1855.
E. D. STANTON, E. B. KETCHAM.
Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and firm of E. D. STANTON & CO., for the prosecution of a general stock commission business, at No. 67 Beaver-st.
E. D. STANTON, S. B. STONE.
New-York, March 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber has this day taken into copartnership his nephew, JOHN OLIVER, and will hereafter conduct the Grocery business under the firm of BURKHALTER & OLIVER, at the old stand, No. 191 Fulton-st.—March 1, 1855. STEPHEN BURKHALTER.

COAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Offers for sale a few cargoes of Lump, Steamboat, Grate, Range, Nut and Pea Coal, deliverable on board vessels or from the yards No. 300 West-st., corner East and Water-sts., Corlears Hook, foot North 6th-st., Williamsburg, and foot Gold-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the Office corner Broadway and Wall-st.

PEA COAL.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has a few cargoes of pea coal for sale. Apply at the office corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—500 tons run of the Mine for sale by the NEW CREEK COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st.

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, No. 40 (Office H,) State-st., Boston. The object of this Office is to place inventors of patents in connection with capitalists, whereby they can obtain assistance to perfect or sell the whole or parts of their inventions, or form connections with parties for the manufacture of their patented articles.
Such an Office has long been needed by young and ingenious mechanics, to enable them to obtain means to perfect their inventions with rapidity, and place them before the public, that they may realize substantial returns for the works of their genius. Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or deemed convenient.
References—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory No. 41 Greene-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.
No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And there every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother will here find instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 246 pages, 75 colored engravings, explaining all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 666, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, [illegible]. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 23 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, [illegible] consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in this City. In many instances, of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereafter. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—The grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, can only be had as above, Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. R. S. NEWMAN'S TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, spread on Canton flannel, are the most popular relievers of pains caused by diseased Liver, Lungs and Rheumatism. They are so pliable as to be worn on the joints. Price 12½ cents. His ANODYNE, for Coughs, Colds, and diseased Lungs, surpasses anything of the kind; safe in all cases; well adapted to children. Price 25 cents. No. 309 Hudson-st., General Depôt; HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 230 Greenwich-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies compared to it, no chance for them. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements, Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—262 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Mitscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES. Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $[illegible]
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INDEPENDENT SECOND. And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to [illegible]
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ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
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Gold English Patent Levers	[illegible]
Gold English Patent Levers, hunting cases	[illegible]
Silver Patent Levers as low as	[illegible]
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Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $2 to $30; Pins, $2 to $30; Bracelets	3 00 to [illegible]
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	[illegible]
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Gold Fob Chains	[illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	[illegible]
Gold Guard Keys	[illegible]
Gold Fob Keys	[illegible]
Gold Fob Seals	[illegible]
Gold Thimbles	[illegible]
Gold Pencils	[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils	[illegible]
Diamond Rings	[illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings	[illegible]
Diamond Pins	[illegible]
Gold Crosses	[illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones	[illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	[illegible]
Gold Studs, per set	[illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair	[illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses	[illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set	[illegible]
Silver Tableforks, per set	[illegible]
Silver Cups for children	[illegible]
Silver napkin Rings, each	[illegible]
Gold armlets for children, per pair	[illegible]
Plain Gold Rings	[illegible]
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Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]
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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—[illegible] to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, [illegible] and DETROIT.
Express Train—From Albany at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.
New-York Morning Express—Leave Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 12:20 P. M.
New-York Evening Express—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at [illegible] A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:40 A. M.
Mail Train—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Utica Accommodation Train—Leaves Albany at 4:00 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and Steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland. First—5:20 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:30 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, Nov. 20, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 5:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 4 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 9:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Burlington 8:30 leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 75. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 ... 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 ... 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
Rock Light, new; Emerald Isle, new; Edward Stanley; [illegible], new; Cambria, new; [illegible]; Driver, new; Dreadnought, new; Queen of Clippers; Northampton, new; Constellation, new; City of Brooklyn; Wm. Tapscott; Benjamin Adams; Empire; Arctic; Antarctic; [illegible]; Progress; Andrew Foster; Charles Buck; St. Louis; Guiana; Forest King; [illegible]; Philanthropist; Richard Morse; [illegible]; Glasgow; [illegible]; Centurion; [illegible]; Consul; Constellation; Compromise; New Hampshire; E. Z.; Underwriter; West Point; Adriatic; J. Z.; Racer.
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
Amazon, new; Southampton; Northumberland; Ocean Queen; Hendrick Hudson; Palestine, new; Devonshire; Margaret Evans; American Eagle.
Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal offices and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until March 19, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., for constructing the following lines of railroad, viz.:
A double-track railroad from Hamilton ferry through Hamilton-av. and Court-st., to connect with the present track at Court-st.
A double-track railroad in 3d-av., from near 27th-st. to the city line.
A single-track railroad from the City Line to Yellow Hook Lane.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, and any information required may be obtained of the engineer, R. P. Crane.—Feb. 28, 1855.
JOHN KELLUM, THOMAS HUNT, GEORGE L. BENNETT, AMOS P. STANTON, FISHER HOWE. } Construction Committee, B. C. R. R. Co.

TWO PRIME HORSES FOR SALE—Cheap, [illegible]. Address A. B., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] against JOHN C. THOMSON.—[illegible] To JOHN C. THOMSON, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court [illegible], at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible], with interest from the 31st day of December, 1854, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855. EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 1st day of February, 1855.
EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT—Held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, in the year 1855—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate. In the matter of the accounting of [illegible] LILLIE, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of JOSEPH F. LILLIE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of ROBERT F. BABCOCK of [illegible], in the State of Illinois, a creditor of Joseph F. Lillie, deceased, it is ordered that [illegible] Lillie, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said Joseph F. Lillie, deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceedings as such administrator, and show cause why the debt of the said petitioner should not be paid. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
[illegible], Attorney for R. F. Babcock, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—WILLIAM CHALMERS, insolvent—Notice first published 14th February, 1855; creditors to appear before Honorable JOHN M. MILLS, County Judge of the County of Westchester, at his office in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, on the 31st day of March, 1855, at 9 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM CHALMERS, Insolvent.
[illegible], Attorney for Petitioner, Tarrytown.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.
CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Ambrose Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.
CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.
JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FEET & NICHOLS, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS. } Adm'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 35 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.
ABNER SANFORD, WILLIAM F. JONES, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FEET & NICHOLS, No. 182 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.
HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 96 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1854.
JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 287 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855.
HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 128 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
JAMES FLOY, RICH. A. READING, JAMES DAVIS. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.
FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 20, 1854.
THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 122 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS G. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.
JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors—700 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,000 tons burden, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, March 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, March 7, and sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 27, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile consigned to our agents, JAS. CONNOLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the Black Warrior, and sail Monday, March the 26th.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—By City Ordinance the cars are required to stop above the street crossings going up and below it going down. Passengers are requested to make it convenient to take and leave the cars at those corners by the rear door, to leave them on the side next to the side-walk, and not to jump on or off while they are in motion. WM. EBBIT, Superintendent.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock of new and second-hand tables, suitable for private or public use. Can be seen at our factory, No. 10 Ann-st. Orders by mail for trimmings and tables promptly attended to. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Religious Freedom Resolutions.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

TWO ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

After the receipt of several communications from the heads of Departments, in pursuance of previous inquiries from the Senate, Mr. CASS moved to take up the resolutions appended to Mr. UNDERWOOD's report, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made on the 17th ult.

Objections being made, Mr. CASS asked for the Yeas and Nays. Yeas 26, Nays 8.

The resolutions were then taken up and passed without debate.

The resolutions recommend that in our treaties with other nations hereafter, we should secure to our citizens in foreign lands the right to meet, worship and bury their dead according to the dictates of their own conscience and in accordance with their peculiar predilections.

After sundry ineffectual attempts to get up other measures, the Civil and Diplomatic bill, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON objected to the bill because of its incorporation of a modification of the tariff.

Mr. HUNTER said he disliked such incorporations, and would not advocate such a measure, to originate here, yet it had so come from the House, and the tariff provisions were more acceptable to the majority of the Senate than those of any previous bill.

Mr. CLAYTON—We must recollect that here is a proposition to change the whole tariff system brought in at the last three days of the Session, which needs a month's consideration. The House of Representatives has been entirely changed in character by the late tremendous political revolution. I am against forcing a measure upon the country in this manner. This is carrying precedents too far for my acquiescence.

The Texas Creditors bill was then sent in by the President signed by him.

Mr. BRODHEAD—I am opposed to this incorporation of the tariff in view of coming events and the peculiar character of the next House of Representatives. Such a measure will come back to plague its inventors before a year from this time. The Senator from Virginia says the plethora of the Public Treasury demands this measure. The falling off this year of six millions from the public lands, the Bounty Land bill just in from the House, the Texas Creditors bill just signed, and other measures will soon reduce the plethora of the Treasury. I hope we will go on and pass the Appropriation bill, erasing that incorporated interference with the industrial interests of the country, and depart from here in peace.

Mr. BADGER offered an amendment to the tariff section of the Civil and Diplomatic bill to refund the duties on railroad iron which has been laid down for eighteen months past, and which may be laid down for eighteen months to come, and providing that dye stuffs and unmanufactured wool of the value above fifty cents and below sixteen cents, be admitted free of duty.

Mr. COOPER—This tariff provision requires great deliberation. If this tariff incorporation prevails, I shall move as an amendment to the bill the French Spoliation bill, and somebody else will move to tack on the Harbor and River bill, and another to incorporate Miss Dix's bill for the Insane. If you establish this precedent, you will find every imaginable measure tumbled incongruously upon the Senate at the close of the session, adding, if possible, to the confusion which generally prevails at that period. I would as willingly see all the duties repealed, as witness the enactment of such sections as those relating to the tariff in this bill.

Messrs. PEARCE and BAYARD thought it would be better to defeat the Appropriation bill than pass it in its present form.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected to the bill, alleging that in making a scale for reduction, an undue advantage had been given to manufactures.

Mr. HUNTER said that as this measure was carried by votes in the House, from all sections of the country, the tariff modification, though not perfect, was as good as could be desired.

Mr. JAMES, to Mr. HUNTER, remarked that many members of the House voted for the bill with the understanding that it would not be amended by the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER said he did not know how that might be; he said, by the list of names, however, that several Pennsylvanians voted for it.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the tariff provision in the Appropriation bill, and did not like to be thus compelled to swallow the modification.

Mr. SEWARD believed, that by submitting to this species of legislation, we give the House the precedent to force upon the country any measure they please, as they condition that they will furnish the means to carry on the Government. For one, I will stand here until Saturday night at 12, to resist this measure from the House of Representatives. I believe the iron interest is paramount to any other as regards protection, and this interest is injured more than any other by this modification of the tariff. The gentlemen from Virginia and Vermont will also see that some of these alterations of the tariff will sweep their sheep from the declivities of their mountains. Mr. SEWARD reviewed the effect of these alterations upon other interests, when Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved a recess till 6 o'clock.

An adjournment was moved by several Senators and lost.

An amendment was offered that the recess be till 7 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. JOHNSON's motion finally prevailed and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution providing for the payment of Members of Congress prevented from attending by sickness, or who were by sickness in their families, or by necessary business, unable to take their seats at the commencement of the session, was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to strike out "necessary business."

A discussion followed between Messrs. SEWARD, TOOMBS and CLAYTON, when the amendment was rejected and the resolution passed.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. BRODHEAD now tried to get the House amendments to the Bounty Land bill before the Senate, but this was refused, and the Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD—Another objection to the bill was, that it was sprung upon the House within five or six days of the end of the session, and the manufacturers have no time to remonstrate. I have a letter from a manufacturer of bichromate of potash, stating this change will injure him.

Mr. BADGER—What's bichromate of potash?

Mr. HUNTER—I don't know. The presumption, therefore, is, that Senators are ignorant; and it illustrates my argument that in this hasty legislation Senators don't know what they are doing. One thing I do know—the bill will crush the iron interest of the country. Railroad enterprise has diverted too much labor to that interest, and too little left in agriculture. Prices are too high. We are tapping the Treasury at both ends. I don't object to the profuseness of expenditure, when proper, but the Treasury must be kept full. This bill, lessening the duties, will deplete the Treasury.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition from WM. BLAISDELL and others, of Boston, for a repeal of the Naturalization Laws, and of ANSEL LAKIN, and others, of Worcester, Mass., for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Both were laid on the table.

Mr. WADE said he should not be driven to vote upon a subject which he had not time to examine. I am a Protectionist. The agricultural, the most important of all occupations, is jeopardized by this measure. I cannot persuade myself that the House has not the constitutional right to affix any condition to their money bills.

Mr. SEWARD (interrupting)—Has the House the constitutional right to attach a proviso for the admission of a State to a General Appropriation bill?

Mr. WADE—God forbid I should say no, for the time has come when that may be done; and I should be the last to question the constitutional right of such.

Mr. WILSON—I have listened to Mr. WADE, and am sick of this talk about protection. We have had Buncombe speeches enough to-night about the labor of the country. Everything that has been said on the subject for twenty years past has been repeated. All the predictions about danger from the want of protection have been falsified. In 1846 the interests of the manufacturers were sacrificed for political considerations. Mr. WADE had remarked that he (WILSON) was a Know-Nothing upon this subject, and so most of the Senators appear to be. In 1851 the Senator from New-York voted for incorporating the River and Harbor bill upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill of that year. That was not more incongruous to the subject than this tariff qualification. I will support this bill because I believe it will subserve the interests of my own State as well as those of my country.

Mr. BRODHEAD asked a division on the question. The first part of the amendment by the Senator from North Carolina was for the benefit of the railroad interest in the South and Southwest. The latter part was intended to benefit the manufacturers of New-England. Here was a combination, "Pro-Slavery and Abolition, Pro-Slavery and Know-Nothingism." He congratulated his Southern friends upon their new ally in behalf of Free Trade. His friend from Massachusetts intimated that the idea of protection was to be abandoned. It was a long time since such an idea had come from that quarter. He would remind the Senator that the Slave trade originated in Massachusetts as well as free trade notions. He could understand why the Senator from Massachusetts was in favor of free trade. The Slave property of the South is worth about fourteen hundred millions of dollars; if a direct taxation be resorted to a great part of that burden will fall on the Slave States. Massachusetts corporations have got rich by protection; now she wants dye stuffs and wool free, and to get this she is willing to give Southern Railroads their iron free. I won't say anything about bargains, but these things look queerly. The arrangement upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill is in bad taste and at a bad time. Revolutionary Senators will excuse my zeal, as the interest of my zeal induces it.

Mr. WILSON—I didn't refer to the Fugitive Slave Act nor to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When those questions come up I will be prepared for them. As to protection, Massachusetts wants free wool and free dye-stuffs. I would abolish the duty on raw material which enters into the manufactures of the Country. Pennsylvania has enjoyed more protection than any other State. Under this bill her Iron will have a protection of thirty-five per cent.

Mr. COOPER—(interrupting)—How do you make that out?

Mr. WILSON—(resuming)—The duty will be twenty-five per cent., and the cost of importation nearly fifteen more. I suppose this bill will be defeated and go over to the next Congress.

Mr. SEWARD—(interrupting)—Have you more confidence in the next than in the present House of Representatives?

Mr. WILSON—I don't know why I should not have as much, and I certainly have more political sympathy with the next House.

Mr. BROWN—I am glad to find that Massachusetts has taken the right ground upon the subject of Free trade. I hope by and by she will be right on Slavery also.

Mr. JONES asked Mr. BADGER to withdraw his amendment to allow the Senate to come to a direct vote on Mr. CLAYTON's proposition to strike out everything in relation to the tariff from the bill.

Mr. BADGER withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT wanted to see the bill, but it was an irrelevant matter. The proposition for a revision of the tariff was a good one, but out of place in this bill. I am for one willing to take the responsibility of striking it out of this bill, but would vote for it at another time as an independent proposition.

Mr. HUNTER appealed to former instances, when as irrelevant matters had been inserted in Appropriation bills.

Mr. BAYARD denied the parallelism of the cases cited, and deplored such a violation of parliamentary rules as this engraftment of the Tariff involves. He thought he saw in the rupture of those rules, made for the preservation of order, an omen of the dissolution of our country.

Mr. TOUCEY—The House must, by the Constitution, originate all money bills. They have chosen to combine with the Appropriation bill a Revenue bill. It would have been better to have revised the matter, if there had been time; but the House had a right to send in such a Revenue bill; and the Committee of Finance, favoring the Revenue addition, reported the bill to the Senate. If we do not coincide in the Senate, and the bill goes back to the House, and the House then refuses to accede to the amendment proposed by us, and stops the wheels of Government by withholding appropriations, does any Senator suppose that we shall get no money from the House, unless we pass the Tariff clause? We have a right to pass this Tariff proposition if we like it, or reject if we do not. On the whole I regard that Tariff proposition in the bill with favor, and shall vote for it.

Mr. GWIN—I was in favor of reporting that bill from the Committee in its present form, and am in favor of passing it now.

Mr. WELLS—It astonishes me that gentlemen are too much involved in technicalities.

Mr. CLAYTON—Mr. WELLS seems to think that nobody doubts the propriety of the tariff reduction, and that the objections are mere matters of form. This, however, is not so. The proposition is a blow at the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not responsible for this debate. When gentlemen talk of agricultural interests I want to know what agricultural interest they mean!

Mr. CLAYTON, (interrupting)—There is also some agricultural interest in the country besides South Carolina. Mr. CLAYTON pointed out sections of country, and named States, leaving the New-England States out, which were great producers, and asked whether they should have protection.

Mr. BUTLER ridiculed the idea that Illinois and other Western States, with tremendous crops as represented, would need protection. As for Massachusetts, (turning to Mr. WILSON,) she needs no protection. She makes more by Granite and Ice, than we do by Cotton and Rice.

Mr. MASON—I have taken no part in this debate, but the Senator from Delaware, this morning, suggested that next year the new party might incorporate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act into the Appropriation bill.

Mr. CLAYTON—Does the gentleman mean to say that in any way or manner I expressed or intimated any desire for such a measure.

Mr. MASON—I heard the threat and marked the quarter from whence it came. Afterwards, in explanation, I meant to suggest that the Senator from Delaware was understood to be the exponent of the new party.

Mr. CLAYTON—I meant to reply to the Senator from South Carolina, but the Senator from Virginia has imposed upon me a double duty. I am a humble member of the American party—not the exponent of the Know-Nothings. The American party is an open party, with an intelligible platform, organized, and was successful in my State.

Mr. MASON—Do you justify their secret meetings and oaths?

Mr. CLAYTON—I Know Nothing about such meetings and oaths. The American party ignores the whole question of Slavery, and will keep out of Congress all who shall dare to—

Mr. RUSK—Will the gentleman from Delaware tell us if there is any American party out of Delaware?

Mr. CLAYTON—You see, Sir, I am overloaded with questions.

Mr. MASON—I object to anybody taking the gentleman from me. I want to ask whether the party which the Senator from Delaware calls the American party is not now in possession of the Government of Michigan.

Mr. CLAYTON (to Mr. RUSK)—You will find out with the next fourteen months whether the American party is outside of Delaware. (To Mr. MASON)—And you will find very shortly whether there are any of them in Virginia. You talk of disunion. If you, Senators, you and each of you, and the representatives in the other House should resolve here that the Union should be dissolved, the great body of the people are so attached to the Union that they would come here and hang you all or else throw you into the Potomac.

It was now 10½ P. M., and Mr. BRODHEAD moved for an adjournment, and asked the Yeas and Nays for so doing. Nays 26, Yeas 24.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am for a reduction of the tariff to a simple revenue standard. I am a free-trade man, but I cannot vote for such a measure as this.

Mr. SEWARD recapitulated the arguments contained in his speech in the early part of the evening, and was proceeding, when

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas 20, Nays 23.

Mr. SEWARD resumed: I have never resorted to any factious contrivance to carry any measures, however important they may be to humanity. The Senator from South Carolina asks me what I should say if the next House of Representatives should send in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. I hope they will, and I believe they will also require the restoration of the Missouri line and prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. Ever since I have been in Congress I have resisted the lashing of measures together, and Senators will bear me out in the statement that when I have been asked to concur with propositions to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act under another bill I have uniformly refused. [Yes, Yes, from several Senators.] I now tell those gentlemen that if they overthrow the rules which are made for the preservation of the rights of minorities by modifying a tariff under the cover of a general appropriation bill, if the Senate shall in this manner endorse this irregular action of the House, and if the President shall affix his signature to a measure thus carried, all I can say is that I shall question all my former conclusions. I do not say how I shall act, I shall consider when the time comes, and those who establish this precedent must take the consequences which will naturally flow therefrom.

The question was then taken upon Mr. CLAYTON's amendment proposing to strike out all relating to the Tariff from the bill. Yeas, 24; Nays, 21.

At 11½ o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried. Yeas, 24; Nays, 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

Much comparatively unimportant business, amid a great deal of confusion, was transacted in the House this morning, including the passage of eight private bills and one amendatory of the act carrying into effect the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The House then went into Committee on the amendment of the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FAULKNER advocated an increase of the Army, in view of Indian hostilities on the western frontier. Since the 18th of January, when the President transmitted a special message asking for an additional military force, authentic information has been received stating that 211 whites have fallen beneath the hands of the merciless savage. Congress has been derelict in duty in failing to provide for their protection. He was in favor of the Senate's amendment to raise two additional regiments of Infantry and two of Cavalry, and would place a volunteer force at the command of the President, to be used as circumstances may require.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the creation of new regiments, but advocated the filling up the old, which would just answer as well.

Mr. BENTON opposed pestiferous Regulars from the lanes and purlieus of cities, and advocated the employment of eight battalions of mounted Rangers, both on the ground of efficiency and comparative cheapness.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate Amendments to the Army bill. A long discussion ensued as to the origin of the massacre of the United States troops near Fort Laramie last Summer, and which are the best, "Regulars or Volunteers," to operate against Indians.

The Senate amendment was agreed to authorizing an addition to the army of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and providing for the appointment of one additional Brigadier General. Two and one-half millions of dollars were appropriated for their support.

The Committee rose; and its action on the above and other amendments was reported to the House for concurrence—when the House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Rumors that the President will pocket the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

PAUL J. GEORGE, of New-Hampshire, an old friend of the President's, is on the street offering to bet ten thousand dollars that the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill will be vetoed or pocketed—that the President told him so. Similar rumors float about, but sensible men do not believe the Executive will take such a step on a measure involving no principle, but only an appropriation.

The excitement on the Tariff in the Senate is intense. The chances seem about even, but there is great danger that the bill will be lost if the Tariff succeeds. S.

Meeting of the National Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

The National Agricultural Society met this morning, and after receiving reports of the various Committees, elected officers. M. P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, was elected President, and a Vice President was had from each State and Territory.

The Executive is composed of Mr. KING, of New-York; CALVERT, of Maryland; POOLE, of Massachusetts; WATTS, of Ohio; JONES, of Delaware; ELWYN, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois. W. S. KING, of Boston, Secretary; B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, Treasurer.

The Reciprocity question, as affecting Agricultural interests, is under discussion.

After a warm debate this afternoon the Association passed resolutions objecting to the doctrine of free trade for agriculture and protection for other interests. Many valuable papers were read and discussed. This evening Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH lectured on the Rural Economy of Europe, and was followed by Dr. WILDER of Cincinnati.

Another Veto Expected.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

There are strong indications of a veto of the Ocean Mail Steamer bill.

United States Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

Honorables ANDREW OLIVER, JAMES MAURICE and WASHINGTON MURRAY, Esq., New-York; THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, Michigan; Hon. C. M. PENNINGTON, New-Jersey; THOMAS HOYNE, Illinois; Hon. J. LETCHER, Virginia, and Hon. M. L. STEVENS, Michigan, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors.

No. 41.—Jesse B. Thomas' adm'r vs. Missouri Iron Co. et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. Judge MCLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 49.—W. A. Booth vs. Ferdinand Clark. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. Judge WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit, with costs.

No. 80.—Jack S. Griffin and wife, plaintiffs in error, vs. James T. Reynolds. Argument concluded by REVERDY JOHNSON, for plaintiffs.

No. 157.—Hugh Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Bober. On motion of Hon. F. B. CUTTING, the cause was docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 84.—Alexander Denistown, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Roger Stewart. Cause argued by Mr. PHILLIPS, for plaintiffs.

No. 85.—Wm. Christy, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry C. Bullard, administrator. Submitted for the consideration of the Court, on record and printed argument, by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, LAWRENCE and HUGHES, for plaintiff, and Mr. HENDERSON, for defendant.

Judge TANEY announced that the Court would adjourn on the 10th, and would not take up any case for argument after the 7th.

Washington Items.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 1.

We have no mail this morning beyond Washington. The *Union* of this morning makes the official announcement of the appointment and confirmation of General SCOTT as Lieutenant-General.

The United States Treasurer's statement, made up to the 26th ultimo, shows $20,439,500 in the Treasury subject to draft.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 1.

About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Fisher's block on Chestnut-street, below Seventh. It commenced in the room occupied by Messrs. BRIGHT and WELLER as a publication office, who lost $5,000. The whole upper part of the building was destroyed. The following is the amount of loss: MCCLEES and GERMON, daguerreotypists, $8,000; CHARLES OAKFORD, hatter, $10,000. Mr. OAKFORD is insured for $4,000. The stock of JAMES H. ORNE, carpet dealer, valued at $100,000, was much damaged by water. Damage to the building about $20,000, which is covered by insurance. The adjoining building, occupied by Mr. OAKFORD, was damaged by water—loss covered by insurance. The fire is said to have occurred from a defect in the flue of the furnace.

Good Telegraphing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 1.

Our citizens this morning were notified of the advices from Europe by the *St. Louis* simultaneously with the New-Yorkers—the National Telegraph Line having placed us in possession of the news by 10 o'clock this morning.

[The European news by the steamer *St. Louis*, which was received here at an early hour this forenoon, was transmitted to the Associated Press of New-Orleans by the National Line, and published simultaneously by the journals of that city and New-York, at about 9 o'clock.]

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association Distribution.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, March 1.

The first annual distribution of the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, C. L. DERBY, Actuary, took place last evening. The attendance was very large, and the occasion proved one of great interest. Mr. S. D. HARRIS, of Columbus, pronounced an appropriate address. The subject was "The Mission of Art." The first prize, the "Greek Slave," was drawn by Mrs. KATE GILLESPIE BRADBY, of South Bend, Ind. The number of prizes is 261, which have been drawn by persons in all parts of the Union.

The India Rubber Case.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 1.

The trial of the India Rubber case has stretched into the sixth week. The Associate Manufacturers have eight lawyers and DAY four. The principal arguments for the Association have been made by Mr. BRADLEY, of Providence, and Mr. BRADY, of New-York, who has just closed an able argument which has occupied nearly three days. The arguments for the plaintiff are made by THOMAS A. JENCKES, of Providence, and N. RICHARDSON, of New-York, who closes the case.

Deputy County Marshal Shot, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 1.

No arrivals from Missouri River yet. Illinois Railroad still closed. The Upper Mississippi is open to Alton.

B. F. BRAND, Deputy County Marshal, was shot yesterday, by BOB O'BLENNIS, a notorious desperado.

We have not received our Eastern mail for seven days.

Political Movements.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 1.

A meeting of the citizens of Salem is called for Saturday evening next, of all those opposed to secret political organizations. The call is signed by 300 citizens, among whom are Judge WHITE, GEORGE PEABODY, OTIS P. LORD, N. J. LORD, ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, and other prominent Whigs and Democrats.

The Know-Nothings of New Bedford have nominated GEORGE HOWLAND for Mayor.

Outward Passage of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 1.

The steamship *Asia*, from Boston, 10 A. M. on Wednesday, is now—5 o'clock P. M.—coming up our harbor, and will probably sail hence for Liverpool, at about 9 o'clock this evening.

Municipal Nomination.

UTICA, Thursday, March 1.

The Whigs to-night nominated HENRY H. FISH for Mayor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Affray in Broadway.

We learn that POOLE has recovered sufficiently to be entirely out of danger, and may yet be enabled to prefer his charge against the assailants before the Grand Jury during their first week's session, which commences on Monday next.

It has been ascertained that the principal in this affair, LOUIS BAKER, was secreted in the gambling-house of LYNG, in Canal-street, at the time the Eighth Ward police force searched the premises, on the night of the outrage. One account says: "BAKER was on the roof of the building, and lay there, in a pool of blood, until the officers had gone." Another informant says: "BAKER lay on the gambling-table, covered over with blankets, and was not disturbed."

We were informed last evening that the Police authorities have got on his track, and will probably be able to capture him to-day.

Ice in the Bay.

Large quantities of drift ice in the Bay, considerable impeding the navigation, were reported last evening.

[Advertisement.]

DUSTY WEATHER AND BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable to the diseases of this climate, and especially this City. Their prompt and judicious use clear the system of those accumulations often occasioned by suddenly checked perspiration, and by breathing air filled with dust, as it was in Broadway yesterday.

Influenza is atmospherical—it floats in the air—it is breathed and taken into the circulation, poisons our blood, occasions chills, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throat, running from the eyes, and, if no speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption.

Now, one good dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS often cures this complaint at once, but their continued use for a few days never fails. They have already cured at least one thousand persons in the last two weeks.

Sold at DR. BRANDRETH's Principal Office, Brandreth Building—Entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at the Branch Offices, No. 274 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Any ulcer, wound, or sore, even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated medicines. Use them and no limb need be amputated unless the bone be destroyed. Here then is a cure for all. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 1,000 India Crape Shawls, from the fire of WARNER & LOOP's store, Barclay-street, warranted free from injury or stain, will be offered this day, by CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street; price from $5 to $10, cost double the amount. Also, a splendid assortment of Linens, English and Domestic Long Cloths, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, worthy the attention of housekeepers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "THE WIFE'S TEMPTATION," a charming original tale, by ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER, is printed entire in the *True Flag*, just issued. The same number also contains "The Deformed Girl's Grave," by EVE WILDER; a "Story for Bachelors," and several amusing sketches. Sold by all news-dealers, for four cents.

DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Edmund Neville, Mr. JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, publisher, of this City, to Miss MARY E. PERKINS, adopted daughter of Robert H. Elton, of Eltona, Westchester Co.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, GEORGE EVERSON and ISABELLE, second daughter of Cornelius V. B. Ostrander, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 1, MARY STUART, daughter of B. H. and A. B. Browne, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 55 King-st.

In this City, JAMES MCCHESNEY ADAMS, in the 31 year of his age, youngest son of Robert A. and Locuera Reiner Adams.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 8th-av., on Saturday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, March 1, MYLES TOBYN, late a merchant of the city of Dublin, aged about 65 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 102 East 13th-st. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

On Thursday, March 1, EMILY, infant daughter of Thomas Walden, Jr.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, Mrs. GWEN, wife of Robert Edwards, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 267 Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Arnoux, and daughter of William B. Cox, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 136 Grand-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, of consumption, JOHN T. BLOODGOOD, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Excelsior Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and of the Clay Festival Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the family burying ground at Flushing, L. I.

In this City, on Thursday, March 1, after a lingering illness, RICHARD HILL, Sen., aged 67 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39 Delancey st.

In this City, on Thursday evening, March 1, suddenly, THOMAS C. FERGUSON, aged 16 years, son of Thomas M. Ferguson, of No. 123½ West 24th-st.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of to-morrow.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, EMMA SMITH, youngest daughter of Wm. and Catharine Skinner, aged 1 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Park and Portland-avs., Brooklyn.

At Westchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, ANDREW STEVENSON, formerly of Staffordshire, Eng.

His funeral will take place from the Church in the village of Westchester, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 1.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	80½	100	Erie Railroad b60	45½
500	do.	80	100	do. s30	45
1,000	Virginia 6s	96½	100	Harlem Railroad b30	32
1,000	do.	96¼	200	do. b60	32½
20,000	Missouri 6s	91	12	Harlem Preferred	77
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88	12	Mich. Cent. R. R.	78½
2,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	74	200	Reading Railroad s10	76½
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	100	do. b3	76
4,000	do.	73¾	400	do. s3	76
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	100	do. s10	76
200	N. Y. Cen. 7's	90½	100	do. b30	76½
50	Continental Bank	101	100	do. b10	76½
45	Mechanics' Bank	113½	100	do. b60	77
35	Broadway Bank	110	400	do.	76¾
70	Phenix Bank	105½	200	do. b30	77
200	Nic. Transit Co. b60	15½	150	do.	76½
500	do.	15½	50	Panama Railroad. b30	107½
12	Penn. Coal Co.	100½	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R. ..b60	97
24	do.	101	11	do.	96½
700	Cumb. Coal Co.	34	68	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	70½
200	do. b30	34	64	do.	71
700	do.	34	5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	121
10	N. Y. Cent R. R.	93½	50	Hudson River R. R.	38
50	do. s60	93½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000	Chicago Water Loan Sixes......Int. added.	65
5,000	Pekin, (Ill.,) City 8's..........Int. added.	50
5,000	New-York & Har. R. R. 1st mort. Int. added.	87
10,000	Gal. and Chi. Union R. R. 1st mort. Int. add.	89½
10,000	Great Western R. R. (Ill.) 1st mort. Int. add.	86
5,000	Col. Piqua and Ind. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add.	70½
2,000	Hudson River R. R. 3d mort......Int. added.	73
1,000	Louis'le and Jeffer'le R. R. Sixes. Int. added.	90
5,000	Ten. Coupon Sixes, 1890......Int. added.	93½@94
42 shares	Third-avenue Railroad	29½
50 shares	Cumberland Coal Co.	34½
125 shares	Hudson River Railroad	38½
60 shares	Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	25
60 shares	United States Mail Steamship Co.	36
20 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	49½
50 shares	North River Bank	101
20 shares	St. Nicholas Bank	89
10 shares	Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	137
10 shares	Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	74
10 shares	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	96½

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Virginia 6s	96¼	100	Nic. Transit Co. s30	15¼
5,000	do. b30	96½	50	do. s30	15¼
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	88½	200	do. b10	15½
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B. b10	74½	100	Canton Company	23
3,000	do.	74½	100	Illinois Cen. R. R. b60	94
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	87½	350	Cumb'd Coal Co.	33
1,000	N. Y. Central 7s	90½	200	do. s10	33
20,000	Missouri 6s	91	200	do. b30	33
4,000	Indiana State 5s	80½	100	do. s10	33
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	250	do. s3	33
40	Mechanics' Bank	113½	350	Erie Railroad	45
30	Panama Railroad	107½	100	Harlem Railroad	32

THURSDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

The Foreign market accounts by the *St. Louis*, at this port, and the *Canada*, at Halifax, are to the effect that Cotton is in moderate demand, about 35,000 bales, the week, at steady prices; Orleans fair, 5⅝d.; middling, 5d. The arrivals kept back by the easterly winds. The trade at Manchester is unpromising, and in other manufacturing districts the dullness growing out of the overstocking the unremunerative markets of Australia, India and the United States, last year, and in 1853, is generally complained of. At Liverpool, 15,000 persons were out of employment, from the depression of commerce. The cold weather is noticed both at Liverpool and London. The Flour and Wheat markets are dull, and prices slightly easier. Indian Corn continues to find favor at about 43s. the quarter, and the consumption of the article on the increase, under the high prices of other Breadstuffs, particularly in Ireland. Provisions are quoted dull at Liverpool. The Money market is not pressed by borrowers, and the impression appears to be that the demand for discounts is soon to fall off from the dullness or inactivity of trade. A few additional failures are announced; not affecting any interest that we are aware of on this side. Discounts in London 4½ ⅌ cent. The Bank loses $175,000 in Gold on the weekly report. The Austrian Government in the market for $75,000,000. The British Funds closed 90⅞ ⅌ cent., or ½ ⅌ cent lower than by the previous weekly report. American Stocks continue to be quoted rather active. Prices for Virginias, 87; Pennsylvanias, old fives, 78@80; Coupons, 80@82; New Eries, 74@76; Erie Third Mortgage, 78@80. The $500,000 Illinois Central new loan had been closed. The Bank of France, on the last monthly report, shows the extraordinary gain of $12,500,000 in Specie, mainly owing to the movement of the last French loan which concentrated a vast amount of Gold in Paris. The total reserve of the Bank is $82,144,000, or four hundred and twenty-one million of francs at an exchange of 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar. The preparations for the Great Paris Exhibition in May were lending activity to trade, which is further encouraged by a general decline in Breadstuffs throughout the Empire. The commercial advices from British India and China continue unfavorable to manufactured Goods. Money was dear at Calcutta. At Canton the import on Goods trade was nearly suspended by the political troubles. Large shipments of Tea were expected soon to be made from Shanghai and Foochow. The private letters delivered to-day by the *St. Louis* give no additional importance to the newspaper and circular advices. The mail was a small one.

The export of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York, for the calendar month of February, as declared at the Custom House to-day, amounts to $3,154,264, against $5,400,924 same month last year. There was an unusually large re-export of Foreign Goods, amounting to $1,410,827, against $557,173 same month last year. The export of Specie was also larger than in February, 1854—the amount of $2,123,706 against $579,724. The total export movement of the month, including Gold and Silver, compares as follows:

TOTAL EXPORT MOVEMENT.

February, 1855	$6,688,799
February, 1854	5,980,648

We subjoin our usual monthly and comparative tables of Domestic Produce, and of Specie, from this port, for the Current Treasury year:

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	1853-54.
July	$3,768,000	$4,863,000
August	4,497,000	4,540,000
September	3,772,000	5,579,000
October	4,672,000	5,459,000
November	4,660,000	7,489,000
December	5,675,000	7,167,000
January	4,997,000	5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
Total, 8 mos.	$35,188,000	$45,822,000
Decrease this Treasury year		10,634,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	1853-54.
July	$2,922,000	$3,901,000
August	4,548,000	1,148,000
September	6,547,000	1,244,000
October	3,359,000	4,758,000
November	3,538,000	3,866,000
December	57,000	3,132,000
January	156,000	1,846,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
Total, 8 mos.	$23,251,000	$20,495,000
Increase this Treasury year		2,756,000

There was an exceedingly light business in Stocks at the early Board to-day; the entire Share dealings amounting to only 5,000 Shares of all descriptions, of which over one-third was in Cumberland Coal, and the Bond sales of $48,000 of all classes. At the Second Meeting of the Brokers the transactions in the latter were to a fair amount, say $72,000. Prices were generally easier, though with the exception of the Coal Stock referred to, there was no marked disposition to press sales. The buyers of Reading continue to show confidence, and the sales were at 76½, cash, and 77, short time, to the buyer. The Foreign news had little influence on the market, except from its rather negative character, to add to the dull or indifferent feeling. The California accounts, of which we had a brief telegraphic summary from New-Orleans, would seem to indicate that nothing had yet been heard at San Francisco of the events on this side early in January.

There was a considerable sum of Money distributed by the various Railway and other dividend agencies, on account of the first of March interest. The supply of means offering on short loan in the Street, is more than equal to the disposition shown to operate in Stocks or to enlarge upon new engagements in general trade. The Banks are not so anxious as some week or ten days ago, to add to their lines of discount. Rates of interest rule 6@7 ⅌ cent. for short, and 7@9 ⅌ cent., for three to six months' engagements; these terms only applicable to strictly prime securities. There was very little said or done in Foreign Bills. The Michigan Central Road Company are in the market for $600,000, on 7 ⅌ cent. Convertible Bonds due in 1869.

The Collins Steamship Company to-day elected Messrs. E. K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, B. REDMOND, STEWART BROWN, and GEORGE F. ALLEN, Directors for the ensuing year. The bill just passed by Congress secures $858,000 a year to the Company for United States Mail service, until the year 1860. The building of the new steamer *Adriatic* will, no doubt, now be proceeded with, to take the place of the lost *Arctic*.

The Secretary of the Treasury had on deposit at the close of February in his various depositories, $25,583,050, of which $23,439,550 was subject to draft. The principal amounts on deposit were:

At New-York	$8,740,000	Boston	$3,884,000
Philadelphia	2,342,000	St. Louis	4,410,000
New-Orleans	2,180,000	Miscellaneous	3,221,000
Total			$25,583,050

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales for to-day 5,500 bales. MOLASSES sells at 19½c.@20c. MESS PORK at $14.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 1.

BEEF CATTLE, 625 head offered; 175 driven to the Eastward; and balance sold at prices ranging from $4 to $6. HOGS scarce; sales, $7 25@$7 75.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 84½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77; $255 do., 76½; $5,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; $1,000 City 6s, 94½; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 95; 352 Reading Railroad, 38½; 1,000 do. 38½; 50 Union Canal, 10; 10 Chester Valley Railroad, 9; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 130; 44 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 6 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 5 Schuylkill Navigation, 20; 3 Minehill Railroad, 65½; 2 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 22 do., 30½; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 136. *Between Boards*—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75; 200 New-Creek Coal Company, 2½; 10 Minehill Railroad, 65½; 450 Reading Railroad, 38½; 100 do., 38½; 12 Mechanics' Bank, 30½. *Second Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88; $2,000 City 6s, 94½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 84½; $2,000 do., 85; $3,900 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77; $3,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 79; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 10 do., 38½; 200 Schuylkill Navigation, 20; 32 Union Canal, 10; 200 Long Island Railroad, 16½; 240 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 5 Norristown Railroad, 56; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 11. *After Board*—50 Long Island Railroad, 17. *Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, 116½; City 6s, 94½@95; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@88½; Reading Railroad, 38½@38½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 87½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45½; Morris Canal, 14½@15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@21; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@30½; Long Island Railroad, 16½@17; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@11; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1½; Union Canal, 10@10½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Rev. Shepard Haines and lady, Mr. Webb and lady, Miss McMenamon, Mrs. Kerby, Mr. Schomberg and lady, Dr. Dowling, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Agara and lady, Master Redont, Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Gray and lady, Mrs. Richards, Miss Schwat, Capt. Morrison, Messrs. Pecks, Plamonach, Ambler, Mayer, Houghton, Johnson, Stanburch, McKean, Deane, Eversburg, Eadon, Balkin, Scully, Earle, Brough, McGlencay, Pollen, Miranda, Wilson, Peni, Hayles, Hull, Heid, Hudson, McDonald, Bowring, Taylor, Chadbourne, Maynard, Ferguson, Osborne, Moroson, Smith, Taper, Gramier, Hickey, Lenokers, Miller, Clayton, Hayton, Charney, Turner, Jenkins, Hall, Phillips, Croft, Blackwood, Bacon, Lawton, Rhodes, Sanders, Muckligohn, Soden, Flannigan, Harding, Gunney, Holmes, Shaw, Hamilton, Ferguson, Anthony, Powell, Mitchell, Claston, Eager.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans: Thomas Francis Meagher, C. S. Cheesman and 3 children, R. McConnell, E. Pomeroy, C. L. McArthur, M. Dougherty, wife and 2 children, J. Figet, R. Smith, M. Hook, M. Brierby, P. Ryan, H. Haggerty, N. Deegaw, J. R. Sinclair, L. Kilpatrick, J. Ayres, M. Oakes, J. Myer, J. Reboul. From Havana: Sr. C. Kottlet, M. A. Molina, Sra. A. Aguelo, C. W. Werding, M. Bombalier, T. Cromwell, R. Arenas, R. Barriques, T. Macias, R. Tilmas, W. R. R. Cosman, T. Gilsebert, R. Stopel and brother, Mrs. Diara, G. Naakelskie, T. Pryor, S. Dobb, C. Morris, T. Berry, E. Beasley, T. Paverne, G. Younet, D. Holliday, O. Gasser.

In steamship St. Louis, from Southampton and Havre—Hon. Pierre Soulé, (United States Minister to Spain,) lady and servant; Nelvil Soulé, Alexander S. McMullen, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Robinson, J. Malcolm, A. Bouillon, L. Gerard, A. Sain and lady, C. Mugleutendadz, M. Tarodi, J. Scholl, C. Ferdinand, X. Meyer, A. Huster, W. Smith, A. Juillerat, Mrs. Donman, C. Bingham, J. Pearson and son, P. Lepage, F. Stanton, J. Perotton, A. Sabouna, Thos. North,—total, 30.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 28	Sun sets	5 51	Moon sets	6 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 58	Gov. Island	9 58	Hell Gate	10 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

Cleared.

Ships Commonwealth, (Bard.,) Figari, San Juan, Cuba, I. B. Gager & Co.; Aphrodite, Hardie, Australia, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Edward, Graton, St. Jago, Cuba, Moses Taylor & Co.; H. Spalding, Sleeper, Cienfuegos, R. W. Trundle.

Brigs Jno. Stevens, Peters, Trinidad, Ynaga, Del Valle & Co.; E. Drummond, Pinkham, Trinidad, Nesmith & Sons; Walhonding, Beckner, Demarara, J. N. Smith & Co.

Schrs. E. Freeman, Chapman, Salem, R. W. Ropes; F. Nickerson, Lynch, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; G. L. Warren, Lovell, Boston, W. T. Herrick; Merchant, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Jno. Clark, McKay, Kingston, H. S. Henry; Jos. Turner, Myrick, Alexandria, J. V. McKee; J. T. Grice, Rogers, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Tanner, Walton, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; F. F. Reeves, Shaw, Philadelphia, master; T. Strong, Liscom, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Propeller Westernport, Hall, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Louis, Wotton, Havre, and Cowes Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, New-Orleans Feb. 23, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Rockwell, Antwerp Jan. 10, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Had 1 death and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Java, Jackson, Glasgow 39 ds., with mdse. and 28 steerage passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced very heavy weather, split sails, &c. Feb. 12, lat. 44 18, lon. 48, while lying to in a heavy gale from N. W., shipped a sea which broke main-rail, stove bulwarks, split stanchions, doing other damage. Has been 8 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Ship Simoda, (new, of Lincolnville, Me.,) Hosmer, Lincolnville 10 ds., in ballast to master—is 644 tons burden.

Bark E. A. Kinsman, (of Portland,) Pendleton, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co., vessel to F. Swift & Co. Experienced very heavy weather, and for the last 12 days a succession of heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. White Squall, Chase, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to master. 27th ult., in the night, went ashore on Romer Shoals, and was got off this morning and towed to the City without sustaining any serious damage.

Schr. Joseph Deacoway, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Petersburg 6 ds., with flour and tobacco to J. Hunter & Co. 28th ult. saw a three masted schr. ashore on Absecom Beach; was discharging her deck load into a lighter.

Schr Moses Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Treadwell, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Mott Bedell.

Schr. N. & D. Scudder, Turner, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Mary Hart, Ayer, Norfolk 6 ds., with corn to master.

SAILED—Ships Lookout, (clipper,) Joyce, San Francisco; Express, Burdick, Savannah; Silas Greenman, Magna, do.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; meridian, do.; sunset, N. N. W.

Memoranda.

The brig Tarratine, Lufkin, arrived yesterday from Cardenas, reports: Experienced very heavy weather on the passage, lost head rail, split sails and damaged rudder and rigging badly. Sld. in co. with bark Pilot Fish, McCannar, for New-York.

The Ship Wm. Tell, from Havre, yesterday, reports: Has 27 passengers, had 2 deaths on the passage; is consigned to Messrs. Boyd & Hincken, and not to M. Livingston, Esq., as reported.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 12, James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool; 13th, Emerald Isle, from West Point, at do.; steamship Herrmann, at Southampton; 15th, Sir Robert Peel, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—14th, King Philip, at Portsmouth.

Arrived from Charleston—7th, Luciuda Sears, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Savannah—10th, Ellen, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—6th, San Miguel, at Barcelona.

Arrived from New-Orleans—8th, "Oro Imbo," at Genoa; 10th, Moses Kimball, at Marseilles.

Sailed for New-York—15th, ship Thornton, fm. Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—14th, ships Bell Rock and Neptune; 15th, ship Tirrell; 17th, S. Scranton, Spencer, for New-York—all from Liverpool; 16th, Lady Westmoreland, Liverpool.

American Vessels in Havre.

Serampore of Boston, Capt. Reed, to New-York, F. A. Palmer, New-York, Richardson, to New-York; Hortensia, New-Orleans, Hathaway; Numemberg, New-Orleans, E. M. Fox, New-York, Askins, New-York; H. A. Miller, Baltimore, Galt; New-York, New-York, Thompson, New-York; St. Denis, New-York, Follansbee, New-York.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28—Arr. ship Richmond, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 4, lat. 43 28, lon. 38 45, exchanged signals with ship City of Mobile, Marshall, for Liverpool.

Feb. 18, lat. 39 50, lon. 64 33, exchanged signals with one of the X line of London packets, bound W.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Feb. 13, barks D. B. Bernard, Parkworth, for New-York or Philadelphia, to sail 20th; brigs Fido, (Br.,) for New-York in a few ds.; Banner, (Br.,) for Halifax next day; bark ——, Peterson, from New-York, just arr. The brigs Romeo, Yates, for Boston, sld. 8th; Lucy Ann, Bryant, for Portland, sld. 10th.